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SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davis.] SANTA FE, N. M., SEPTEMBER 10, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 1.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months

ADVERTISEMENTS

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office

THIS COUNTRY—AS IT IS

This country is not so bad a country,
As some would like to make it;
Though whether good, or whether bad,
Depends on how we take it
For if we scold and fret all day,
From dewy morn till even,
This country will ne'er afford to man
A foretaste here of heaven

This country's in truth as good a country
As ere was known to any,
Who have not seen another yet,
And these are very many;
And if the men and women too,
Have plenty of employment,
Those surely must be hard to please
Who cannot find enjoyment

This country is quite a pleasant country
In rain or pleasant weather,
If people would but learn to live
In harmony together.
Nor cause to burst the kindly bond
By love and peace cemented,
And learn that best of lessons yet,
To always be contented

Then were the country a pleasant country,
And pleasant folks were in it,
The day would pass most pleasantly
To those who thus begin it
And all the nameless grievances
Brought on by borrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ A very handsome and quite intelligent Spanish lady, was taken near the American lines, in the character of a spy, on the night of the 15th, before Vera Cruz To all interrogatories, she either remained silent or returned evasive answers. She was treated with the courtesy due her sex. Until the city was capitulated, she wore a haughty and dignified demeanor, but when the stars and stripes, floating in the air, from the centre of the plaza, told her that its ample folds waved over the serpent bird of her country, she surrendered herself up to all the agony of grief. What a pity that so despicable a government as Mexico should torture such a noble heart as fills the bosom of this heroine.

GUERRILLAS.

By the adoption of this system of warfare our enemies have been playing into our hands; men who could drive the Seminole Indians from the Swamps of Florida, and fight their way from the Atlantic to the Californias will only find new fields of enterprise in this, and the same country that produced one Marion will produce others If the Americans are good for any thing it is that of "*Bush Fighting*" or a hand to hand fight.—It will not be hard to tell how long it will take to exterminate the Mexican Nation if this system is persisted in

☞ Will some person inform us whether a satifactory experiment has been made to cultivate the Irish Potato or not in N Mexico

THE ARMY.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

New York, Friday, 11 o'clock

From Mexico Dates to the 3d of June from Vera Cruz have been received at New Orleans

A reconnoitering party, sent twenty miles beyond Pueblo, saw no enemy

It is reported that Gen Almonte had been arrested, charged with holding correspondence with Gen. Scott

The naval expedition against Tobisco, under Com Perry, was about to start

Many cases of yellow fever had occurred at Tampico

Gen. Scott is at Pueblo awaiting for reinforcements

It is reported that there is a large force in the city of Mexico, awaiting the arrival of the American army

FROM MEXICO.

We copy the following from the Boston Courier of the 19th of June, as the latest news from the city of Mexico

From the City of Mexico—The schooner Oregon, which arrived at New Orleans on the 8th, from Tampico 2d instant, brought papers from the city of Mexico to 22d ult The Picayune has the following, of the Presidential election.

For President, Angel Trias has received the votes of the states of Mexico San Luis Potosi, and Guanajuato Gen. Herrera has the votes of Queretaro, Vera Cruz and Michoacan. Senor Ocampo has received the vote of Puebla This, we think, looks favorabe for Gen Herrera who is much beter known at home and abroad than Angel Trias. Gen Santa Anna, so far as papers inform us, has not been a candidate save in Michoacan.

The Legislature of the great state of Jalisco declared, by a vote of 14 to 12, that the decree of Congress ordering the election was unconstitutional, and they refused to go on with it. This is regarded as a step towards revolution and the ultimate independence of this state

El Republicano has a long denunciatory article upon the "Partisans of Peace."

On the 21st ult, the new constitution, founded upon that of 1824, was formally adopted. Santa Anna, Herrera, and the members of Congress, swore to observe it, and this ceremony being over, they marched to the Cathedral, where a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated.

A paper has been started in the capital entitled El Razonadon, which is opposed to the war, although it roundly denounces the conduct of the United States

SANTA ANNA DICTATOR.

We make the following copious extracts from Mr Kendall's Letters, published in the N. O. Picayune of June 30th, as the latest news from the South His last letter is dated at Pueblo, June 12th

The editor of *El Republicano* puts down the entire force organized for the defence of the capital at 17,500, including Indians, irregulars, and all Santa Anna is known to have compelled those who gave their parole at Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz again to take up arms, both men and officers; and those of the latter who have refused have been most grossly abused and insulted. As regards arms, the infantry are probably but indifferently provided; but it is known that new cannon are constantly being turned out at the foundry establishment for that purpose and in this arm Santa Anna may be enabled to oppose no inconsiderable strength to Gen Scott

Cannon are being cast at a foundry in the city — balls and shells at iron works near San Rafael—and other establishments are busy turning out munitions of war Defences are in process of construction at Chalco, Ayotla, Guadalupe, Chapultepec, and other points, and the war party would fain believe that they can resist the advance of the "infamous and cowardly" North Americans. Great hopes are entertained of the prowess of the Guardia Nacional—composed of the young men of the capital, merchants' clerks, law students, the better class of mechanics, &c — but as it is known that many of them hire servants to carry their muskets to and from the parade ground, no great harm can be anticipated from this force It is further thought that the Indians from the South, the Pintos under Alvarez, will strike perfect terror into "los Yankees," in as much as they cast their arrows with great accuracy, and when charged upon throw themselves on their backs and fight vigorously with their *machetes* or short swords. It is fairly presumable, if they undertake this latter game, that but few of those who throw themselves upon their backs will ever rise to their feet in this world

Every arrival from the city of Mexico but confirms the previous reports that the war party is determined to defend the capital. One rumor has it that they have already ninety cannon of different calibres, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. A Frenchman who arrived to-day says that Chapultepec, Mexicalsingo, Guadalupe and Penon Viejo are fortified, and that at the different points they have sixty cannon The generals in command at these places are Ignacia Gutierrez, Caona Mariana Martinez and Gregorio C Palomino. That they are not only casting cannon, but shells and balls, and with great activity, is certain. It is to be hoped that they may run up all the bells in the city into cannon, for their continual clatter is excessively annoying.

Santa Anna, according to *El Monitor Republicano*, has fallen out with the following extensive list of general officers: Bravo, Rincon, Canalizo, Arista, Minon, Urrea, Garcia Conde, Requena, Morales, Almonte, and Ampudia. Fortunate it is for Mexico—perhaps I should say unfortunate—that it has "a few more left." The editor says that all the above are either in retirement or else in prison, and further gives it as his solemn conviction that the country now has great need of their services.

Among those whom Santa Anna still counted upon as friends there was the greatest discord Baranda, who was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, only remained in office twenty-four hours: he resigned on the second day in disgust. Cortina had also thrown up the command of the battalion of Victoria

The result of the election for President of this so-called Republic is not known, nor will it be until January Congress has passed a decree to the effect that on the first day of the coming year the new Congress shall be installed, and that on the 15th of the same month the votes for the President shall be counted This may be some new trick of Santa Annas getting up, as until that time he can have everything his own way The refusal of the present Congress to accept his resignation as President *interino*, gives him unlimited sway, and he will not be slow to exercise all the powers of a dictator That there will be *gritos* and *pronunciamentos* against him before January is as certain as that the intervening months will come and go, but he may be cat enough to fall upon his feet—(que foot?)—with every new revolution An anarchist himself his very element is anarchy, and the only peaceful moments he probably spends are passed amidst confusion

There is a good deal of fever and ague, intermitting fever, and other diseases of kindred nature in the army, but I believe that nearly every case yields readily enough to medicine Bowel complaints brought on by partaking to freely of the different fruits which abound, are also common; but they too, are brought under by proper remedies

Verbally we learn that Santa Anna has formed a new Cabinet, composed of Tornel, Rejon, Ibarra and Barande Tornel, although nothing certain is known, is probably Minister of War, Rejon of Foreign Relations Both are well known in the United States—both have previously held the positions given them above. Trigueh has resigned his office as Governor of the District of Mexico, and Gen. Ignacio Gutierras takes his place—all probably the work of Santa Anna.

Puebla, Mexico, June 10

Verbal rumors still would induce us to believe that Santa Anna is constructing fortifications around the capitol with vigor, and that he has at least sixty pieces of cannon already cast. Among the generals noticed as having command of the different battalions, I see the names of Perez, Leon, Ramirez, Gorostiza, Cortina, and the late President *sustituto*, Anaya. From the reports from every point it would appear that Santa Anna intends striking one more heavy blow for victory—else his actions greatly belie him.

As regards the prospects for a peace, they appear just as distant as ever. A peace patched up at the city of Mexico at this time would hardly last till the ink is dry with which it may be signed; certainly not until the Americans are out of the country. Without doubt there is a large and influential party in favor of it, but they dare not avow themselves for fear of after consequences. I know not how it may turn up, but as I said in a former letter, I do not at present see any other course than for the United States to hold and retain possession of the country—aye, and to govern it, too.

Puebla, Mexico, June 12.

A Frenchman who left the city of Mexico yesterday, reports that he saw two thousand men busily at work upon the fortifications at El Penon. This is a hill of no great size or elevation, about nine miles this side of the city, and on the direct road with a lake immediately in

[illegible] rear of it and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] says [illegible] Mexicans [illegible]
make three or four sorties [illegible] the city and San Martin of Tlascala, where they can use their cavalry [illegible] either this side of Guadalupe and the last of Guadalupe itself. Amid such a multiplicity of reports it is hard coming at the truth, and perhaps the only way to ascertain the real intentions of the Mexicans at the capital is to pay them a visit with the army.

GUERRILLA WAR.—A letter in La Patria states that Santa Anna has issued, from Orizaba, over one hundred commissions to as many guerrilla officers, authorizing them to command small itinerant parties of fifty to two hundred men each.

The New Orleans Picayune says:

They are organizing guerrillas rapidly in both Mexico and Puebla. All the robbers in the latter city, and their name is legion, they have received regular licenses to rob and murder on the road. The beauty of this system has already manifested itself, for it is said they have already commenced plundering their own people on the roads.

A surgeon dentist, named Kingsbury, was found this morning, most horribly cut to pieces on the road to Cerro Gordo. His groans first attracted the attention of some volunteers who were passing, and they found him with little life and completely fly blown, although it is thought he may recover with proper attention.—This is the commencement of the guerrilla warfare. He had been attacked by three Mexicans, and was robed of $5,00. Kingsbury, we believe resided in this city two years ago.

☞ The New Orleans National speaks confidently of an early peace with Mexico. The editor recently conversed with a gallant officer who lately returned from the seat of war, and his views as to the probabilities of peace may be summed up thus:

The British residents of Mexico begin to speak of such a thing as necessary, and they no doubt represent the feelings of their government; and the British nation, having great interests to look after in Mexico, can exert an influence that will greatly facilitate a peace, if it chooses to do so. Before the taking of Vera Cruz, the British residents of that city were very credulous about our conquering Mexico. The battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have forced them to acknowledge the thing as done, and they now speak of the Mexican nation as no longer competent to carry on a civilized warfare.

Again, the most intelligent native-citizens of Vera Cruz and Jalapa and the intervening country, agree that the war should no longer be carried on. They acknowledge that the Mexican arms cannot prevail; that the resources of the people are exhausted. The people are hourly becoming reconciled to the Americans. The destruction of the enormous tariffs, and annoying tolls upon the roads, has facilitated internal commerce, and destroyed the monopolies that every where weighed down the laboring classes.

Lastly, the clergy of Jalapa, among whom are many of the most intelligent of Mexico, openly avow their desire for peace.

AMERICAN FORCE.—The following will be the force in New Mexico as we are at present advised.

4 Compa's. re-volunteered,	400	men.
1 Regt. Mo. Mounted Vol's.	1 000	"
1 Bat. Infantry, Mo. Vol's.	500	"
1 Regt. Infantry, Ill. Vol's.	1 000	"
1 Com. Mounted Ill. Vol's.	100	"
3 " Dragoons Regulars,	300	"
TOTAL,	3 300	

A force more than sufficient for the occupation of this Territory, they were raised for the war, and will not be disbanded until peace is restored.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Friday, September 10, 1847

TO THE PUBLIC

[illegible] war [illegible] which [illegible] the earliest [illegible] most authentic news from the States, the movements of the Army and all the stirring events of the War, have been severely felt throughout New Mexico both by the American and Mexican population, and we have determined to try and supply this desideratum, if we meet with proper encouragement by the publication of a small weekly sheet. The many mistaken notions entertained about this country, the wide field offered for improvement in its social, moral and intellectual condition, and its isolated and central position between our settlements on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will induce us to devote our entire attention to a development of its Agricultural and Mineral resources, to a correct knowledge of its Geography, to the introduction of Literary and scientific pursuits, and to the general amelioration of the condition of the Population. They will carefully abstain from every thing of a local, sectional or party character, and look alone to the general interests of the Territory, and the dissemination of the most authentic information from all quarters. During the existing war, of course the general movements of the army will occupy a conspicuous place in our columns and receive that attention which their importance demands. Every thing of a slanderous or personal character will be excluded as we intend to make it literally a News Paper in which every thing of interest to the public will be noticed, for the public good and not for private or party purposes.

Should they meet with encouragement they will, during the Session of Legislature, pay particular attention to the proceedings of this body, the first and most important which perhaps will ever be assembled in this country.—New Laws will have to be framed, a New Government will be put in complete operation and the Anglo-Saxon Institutions and spirit, which have given so much character to the race, will begin to show themselves in this interior and remote region. New Mexico, though widely different from any portion of the United States in soil and climate, possesses some great advantages from its mineral wealth, its adaption to stock and wool raising, and its equidistant position between the U. States and the Californias, being a kind of connecting link. Its mineral wealth is but slightly developed and our attention will of course be directed to this important branch so little understood and generally so badly managed.

For many years this country has been infested by bands of Savage Indians, who live in a great measure by plundering the country, and now that our Goverment has determined to occupy it they will speedily be subdued by the vigor of our arms, and all the benefit of a lasting and permanent peace will soon be felt. Our progress to this state of things will of course be of interest to all Mexicans, and as our paper will be circulated at all of the Military Posts and contain authentic information of the steps taken neccessary to quiet the country it is expected that the people will liberally patronize it as a Family Paper in which every thing of general interest may be found.

New Mexico was once a flourishing and prosperous country, with considerable wealth and resourses, and one of the most important things in effecting a return to onward course, will be the free circulation of a paper devoted to this object, and through which all classes can obtain the earliest and most authentic intelligence concerning the army, its Legislation, the settlemen of difficulties with the Apaches, Navajoes, Futaws, Camanches, or other Indian Tribes which surround it on all sides.

To all Americans it will afford a cheap and convenient means of communicating to their friends in the States the progress of American principles and the spread throughout the continent of our Laws and Institutions, so conducive to the welfare and prosperity of man, and will have much of interest to them concerning the interior of this continent.

The Paper will be published in English and Spanish, and it is intended to be of equal interest and benefit to the old and new citizens.

THE WAR.

That the Mexican nation is unable to contend with the greart American Republic in a "[illegible] at arms," must by this time be evident to our neighbors; and the sooner their Government comes to this conclusion, and enters into a treaty, the sooner the people will escape from the horrors of war. [illegible] other leading men have already announced the opinion, that it was useless to struggle longer; and Corrabajal has been at Victoria in consultation with the Governor and other leading men, concerning the establishment of an Independent Government of the several States of Northern Mexico—a subject which he has taken great interest in for many years, and which, he says, now is the proper time to effect, and it is thought he has some chance of success. With the danger of dismemberment staring them in the face; with their country overrun by hostile troops; with the capital [illegible] time probably in our possession, and without any foreign aid or assistance [illegible] prospect of any, can they be so [illegible] to contend with a power which [illegible] the land five times the number [illegible] the munitions of war they [illegible] the Republic, [illegible] that if this war continues [illegible] every [illegible] dictates that they should accept our [illegible] to treat for the settlement of our difficulties [illegible] cannot get such a treaty as they wish, let them take such a one as they can get. A [illegible] the best he can under the circumstances, and that which is applicable [illegible] is equally applicable to governments, and the Mexican nation should [illegible] in their present distressed state—first, make peace with the United States [illegible] they can, and secondly, heal the internal dissension, and profit by the lessons [illegible] they have learned in the past twelve months. They should be a great, prosperous and happy nation,—they are weak, declining [illegible]. So far as this Territory is concerned, it may now be justly regarded as a part of the United States; and the termination of this war will be the signal for the introduction of the arts and sciences and improvements now not dreamed of by many—for the restoration of perfect peace, and protection against all of the Indian tribes, and the full development of the resources of the country.

Navajoe Expedition.

COL DONIPHAN, by order of Gen Kearny, invaded this country last fall, when these troublesome Indians met him in council and entered into a treaty of peace, since which time they have, at different periods, made incursions into this Territory killing many Mexcans and driving off large herds of stock, a part of which belonged to Americans.—There being now a [illegible] in and near this place, it is deemed necessary that these outrages should no longer be tolerated and Maj WALKER, with the Battalion of Volunteers who have re-entered the service, have left to invade the country the sec[illegible] time and bring them to subjection. They left with two months provisions, their march being through a country exceedingly rough and broken, extending from this almost to the Pacific Ocean, and we doubt not but that we shall have a good account of their acts and a correct report of their campaign. The Maj has Capt. Hamilton's, Capt Grove's, Capt. Armstrong's Companies, and a small detachment from the Artillery; all of these men are hardened and inured to the service and are determined upon giving this set of marauders a chastising which they will not soon forget.

THE MINES.

It is admitted by all that this country is rich in Mineral wealth, and it is an equally admitted fact that large districts rich not only in the precious metals but Iron, Coal, and other productions, have been neglected and suffered to retain their hiden treasures on account of the Indian Tribes that infest the country.—Let Peace be restored, and let our Goverment bring them all to subjection, then the wealth of New Mexico can begin to show itself, Furnaces, Smelting houses, corn fields, and the habitation of an industrious and thriving population will soon spring up where a white man cannot show his face without the danger of being scalped, only introduce an improved system of working them, obtain scientific miners from the United States, let some old Miners come here and but make a commencement, and we shall soon see more prosperity in New Mexico than will be found in any state subject to the rule of Santa Ana.

The Season.

The early part of the Spring was very dry, and the grass short; the crops of all kinds sickly, and indicating a failure, when, about the 10th of May, the rainy season commenced, and has continued down to the present time, furnishing good grazing where grass ever grows, and producing at least an average yield to the husbandman. The corn on the River, we are told, looks very well, and the wheat crop is at least as good as usual: so we may expect the country to be better supplied with forage than it has been for the last year, especially when it is considered that a large part of the force coming out is Infantry, and will not call upon the Government for a supply of this article. The Commissary Department is well supplied, and there is every reason to believe that the high prices which have been given for flour and corn will no longer be maintained, and that there will be no scarcity of provisions next winter. The rains still continue every few days, with the weather cool and bracing, and more like Fall than Summer.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. McKNIGHT, who has just arrived from the U. S. with the finest and best assortment of goods ever brought to Santa Fe. All who want fine or fancy articles had better pay him a visit.

☞ We understand that Ex-Gov. Armijo, Archulette and Ortizo are at El Paso, waiting until they shall deem it safe to return to this Territory.

Col. Doniphan.

Our old friend and commander, the Col., together with the troop under his command, have at last arrived safely at home, via New Orleans, and met with a warm reception every where for their gallant conduct, long marches, hard service and singular fortune.

The New Orleans National thus describes them:

COL. DONIPHAN is a man of giant frame of that loose carriage peculiar to the west, that deceives the eye as to proportion and strength. We can imagine that his gigantic arm must have wielded his huge sabre in the heat of battle with a force that not only struck down his foe, but literally annihilated him; that, in each successive sweep, opened wide avenues for his advance, as did Cortez among the crowded ranks of the warlike Tlascalans. His officers and men have a strange and uncouth appearance; piece meal, the ill made clothing of the volunteers has fallen from them, and they have supplied its place with what chance and the wild beasts of New Mexico have thrown in their way. Their sun-burnt faces, grizzly beards, and withall, their devil-may-care air, is perfectly irresistible. Yet beneath those rough exteriors, are concealed minds of educated and high-toned sentiments, full of lofty thoughts and love of liberty.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Era of June 23.

COL DONIPHAN and his MISSOURIANS, only one thousand in number, started out upon their arduous and ever memorable expedition on the 6th of June, 1846. Since that time, they have travelled upwards of four thousand miles, to wit:

From St Louis, Mo., to Santa Fe . .	900
" Santa Fe to the Navajoe Country,	250
" Navajoe Country to Chihuahua, .	500
" Chihuahua to Saltillo.	400
" Saltillo to the mouth Rio Grande,	400
" Mouth Rio Grande to N. Orleans,	800
" New Orleans to St Louis	1 180
	4 430

They have traversed plains, forests and rivers; through a country infested with savage tribes; through the vales, highways, towns and cities of an enemy five hnndred times more numerous than themselves, and often in arms to meet them. They were literally abandoned by the Government of their own country—for, during their entire absence on the Chihuahua expedition, they received not a syllable of advice, counsel or direction from it. They were without money or hardly any means of obtaining peaceable possession of food or clothing. They were compelled, like the pritive Christians, and from a cause equally honorrable, to wear rags and the skins of wild beasts—for they would not force the Mexicans, as they might have done, to furnish them with anything better; they went out like brave men, of true courage, because, when, they went they new their force was small and had reason to suppose the enemy was formidable.

Dates of Achievemens of the 1st Regiment Missouri Mounted Vollunteers.

Mustered in service at Fort. Leavenworth	June 6,	1846.
Commenced its march for Mexico,	" 22,	"
Entered Santa Fe	Aug 18,	"
Treaty with the Navajoe Indians completed at Ojo Josea.	Nov. 22,	"
Battle of Bracito.	Dec. 25,	"
Entered El Paso.	Dec. 27,	"
Battle of Sacramento.	Feb. 28,	1847,
Entered Chihuahua.	Mar. 1,	"
Battle of El Passo.	May 13,	"
Reported to Wool, Buena Vista,	May 22,	"
Reported to Taylor, Menterey,	May 27.	"

Health of the Army.—At no time since we came to Santa Fe has the heath of the Army been so good as at the present time—we have but few new cases and they yield readily to good treatment, several companies suffered on the road from measels, but generally now they all enjoy good health.

Col Easton yesterday issued orders closing all Gambling Houses, and prohibiting the sale of Liquors to soldiers without permission from their Captains. Capt. [illegible] has been appointed Military [illegible].

SANTA FE [illegible].—We refer our readers, who are fond of [illegible] to the advertisement of Mr [illegible] in [illegible] column of our paper.

As yet the destination of the Troops is not known with certainty, but some are expected to leave in a few days for Taos, of course they will be from the mounted Regt., as grazing is much better in that section than about this place

☞ We learned by an individual just from the Riovajo, that Mr Skinner, Mr Henery and Judge Ortero with a few men persued some Navijos who had been stealing sheep and recaptured about five thousand all that were lost except a few; the Indians when they came up fled and abondoned every thing not daring to give battle

☞ Troops continue to arrive every day or two, and large trains containing Government stores. Col. Easton is in command, neither of the Colonels from Missouri or Illinois having yet arrived, but Col. Ralls is daily expected, seven of his companies being here

Buisness has already extended itself two full squares in the direction of Abel and Pino's to whose advertisement we would direct attention, and to whose house we would recommend one for good entertainment and accommodation.

MISSOURI HOUSE
AND
BILLIARD SALOON.

ABEL & PINO, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The name of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a BAR richly and luxurantly supplied, offers the largest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & best served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholos Pino.

SANTA FE HOUSE,
On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines. &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

W. W. AMOS.

Santa Fe, September 8, 1847.

[St Louis Republican will copy the above

WM. S. McKNIGHT,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

(*On the West side of the Public Spuare,*)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 8.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G. de HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans, La., would be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders, and flatters herself that her efforts to please will, as heretofore, succeed.

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo. House.

NOTICE.
PROPOSALS SEALED AND ENDORSED.

Proposals for Forage will be received at this office untill 12 o'clock, M. on Friday, 18th Sept., for the delivery of 5000 Bushels of CORN in Santa Fe, to be delivered as follows; 2000 Bushels on or before the 1st of Nov., and 3000 Bushels on or before the 1st of December, 1847.

Security will be required for the fufilment of the Contract, and bidders will state in their bid two responsible men for securities.

The Assistant Quarter Master reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

W. M. D. McKISSACK,
Capt. A. Q. M.

A. Q. Masters Office,
Santa Fe, Sept. 2, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO
Semanario de Santa Fe.

Viernes, Septiembre 10, 1847.

AL PUBLICO.

La necesidad de algun conducto por el cual el publico pudiera ser informado de las noticias mas recientes y autenticas de los Estados, de los movimientos del Ejercito y de los interesantes eventos de la guerra ha sido fuertementa sentido en Nuevo Mejico por sus habitantes Americanos y Mejicanos; y los Editores se han propuesto llenar este objeto deseado por la publicacion de un pequeno periodico Semanario si recibieren el patrocinio necesario. Las muchas equivocadas nociones que se tienen de este pays, el amplio campo que ofrece para mejoras en su condicion social, moral e intelectual, y su posicion aslada y central entre unestras poblaciones sobre los Oceanos Atlantico y Pacifico, induciran los Editores a dedicar toda su atencion al desarrallo de sus recursos rurales y mineros, a un conocimiento esacto de su geografia, a la adopcion de estudios literarios y cientificos, y a la mejora generalmente de la condicion de sus habitantes. Ellos se abstendran de todo lo que sea de caracter local, seccional y de partido, y visaran solo a los interesos generales del Territorio y a la circulacion de las noticias mas autenticas de todas partes. Durante la presente guerra, por supuesto, los movimientos del Ejercito occuparan una parte importante de muestras columnas y se les preferira segun su importancia lo requiera. Todo lo que sea de un *caracter calumnioso* y personal sera escluido, porque intendan que sea literalmonte *un diario de noticias* en el cual cuanto sea de interes general se presentara, para el bien *publico* y no lo que se dirija a fines particulares y de partido.

Si fueren apoyados de patrocinio, intentan los Editores, durante la session de la Legislatura dar particular cuidado a los actos de este Asemblea, la primera y mas importante acaso que se reuna en este pays. Se han de formar nuevas leyes; un nuevo Gobierno se ha de poner en completa operacion; y las instituciones y espiritu Anglo-sajon que han dado tanto caracter a la razar empeza a manifestarse en esta region interior y remota. Nuevo Mejico aumque muy diferente de toda otra porcion de los Estados Unidos en Terrenos y en Clima, posee algunas grandes ventajas en sus riquezas minerales, en sus apropiados terrenos para la cria de ganados y de lanas, y en su posicion a igual distancia de los Estados y de las Californias que la hacen el lazo de union. Sus riqueras minerales se hallan aun ligeramente manifiestas, y nuestra atencion se dirijira a este ramo importante, tan poco conocido, y generalmente tan mal dirijido.

Desde muchos anos este pays ha sido infestado por cuadrillas de Yndios gentiles que viven en gran parte robando el pays, y ahora que muestro gobierno ha determinando occuparlo, seran prontamente sujetados por el vigor de nuestras armas; y todos los beneficios de una paz durandera seran luego percividos. Nuestros adelantos hacia este estado de cosas sera naturalmente interesante a todos los Nuevo Mejicos, y como nuestro periodico ha de circular en todos los puestos militares y contendra todas *las noticias autenticas* de medidas necesarias que se tomen, se espera quel publico lo patrocinara como a un *diario de familia* en que se hallara cuanto tienda a un interes general.

Nuevo Mejico fue anteriormente un pays prospero y floreciente, con riquezas y recursos considerables, y una de las cosas mas importantes para realizar su vuelte hacia el progreso, es la libre circulacion de un periodico dedicado a este objeto, y por medio del cual todas las clases puedan conseguir las noticias mas recientes y autenticas respecto del ejercito, de su legislacion, y del arreglo de todas las dificultades con los Apaches, Navajos, Yutas, Comanches u con otras tribus de Yndios que lo destruyen por todos lados.

A todos los Americanos les facilitara un medio barato y conveniente de participar a sus amigos en los Estados los progresos de los principios Americanos y la difusion por todo el continente de nuestras leses e instituciones, tan propias al bien estar y prosperidad del hombre, y que les sera de mucho interes por lo relative al interior de este continente.

El periodico republicano en Ingles y en Espanol porque se intenta que sea igualmente interesante y provechoso a los antiguos que a los nuevos cuidadanos.

ESCUELAS.

Nos alegraremos de ver establecer escuelas en cada Vecindad. Es este un objeto de la primera y mayor importancia que ya se ha empezado a establecer *en esta ciudad y que pronto se* hallaran en todo el Territorio difundiendo los mayores beneficios que pueden ser conferidos a la Ninez. Que no solo todos aprendan a leer y a escribir, pero que se funden librerias publicas o librerias circulantes de las cuales se pueden *recojer muchos conocimientos tan esenciales* en un Gobierno libre y que son un elemento tan necesario para constituir un pueblo grande y prospero. *Las mujeres son particularmente* deficientes de hasta los rudimentos de una educacion, y esperamos que pronto veremos establecimentos de escuelas de ninas. La educacion las elevara mucho de la estacion en que ahora se hallan, y sera un manantial de agrado y de satisfacion para ellas mismas, de provecho para el pays y de honra para sus familias.

NUEVOS ESTADOS.

Se pasara poco tiempo para que se forme un nuevo Estado al poniente del Missouri, que abrace los rios de Council of Grove y el de los Alamos; y tan pronto como la presente guerra *se concluya las poblaciones de este Territorio* se estenderan cel rio Colorado y sus Tributario sobre los cuales se hallan algunos de los mejores Terrenos del Nuevo Mejico. Esto acortara la distancia entre la parte poblada de los Estados *Unidos* y este pays de dos o tres cientas millas y quedar a solo cuatro cientas o quinientas de paraje despoblado que atravesar lo cual se podra hacer con prontitud y comodidad Las comunicaciones seran entonces frecuentes [illegible] en el Arkansas [illegible] de todas partes [illegible] en este pays como lo son ahora en los Estados. Tendremos entonces correos regulares, y las noticias de Washington se esparciran cada semana como la son al presente del otre lado de los llanos. Esto dara nueva vida a toda clase de negocios y dara impulso a mas empresas de lo que se puede imaginar entonces se haran viajes de recreo a los montes pedregosos tan frecuentes como ahora se hacen a Saratoga y a Boston

Supimos el verano pasado por un conducto seguro que muchos documentos importantes que sirven para aclarar la historia de Nuevo Mejico se han esparcido por el *Territorio en* poder de individuos de quienes si no se reclaman, pronto seran perdidos; sugerimos a todos los que tengan algunos de ellos que los entreguen al Gobernador para que por el sean depositados en el despacho del Secretario del Territorio para su conservacion. Muchos de ellos pertenecen a ese despacho y debieran por todos medios ser recojidos ahora. El principio de la historia de todos los payses esta mas o menos envuelta en obscuridad y sino se remedia ahora esto, segun los cambios repentinos, la de esto lo sera mas de lo comun. La segura conservacion de estas casas, es un deber que demos a la posteridad, y la seguridad de titulos de mercedes en un pays donde se han hecho donaciones tan estensas se hace objeto doblemente importante y uno en que todos deben tomar interes. El de si algunos de los documentos a que hemos aludido han sido devueltos o si todavia permanecen en poder de individuos, para que los coman las ratones o sean hechados no lo satemos, pero consideramos este asunto de bastante importancia para llamar la atencion sobre el y sugerir el curso que se debe seguir.

☞ Por ahora no se savo todavia el destino de las Tropas con certidumbre, pero se cree que *dentro de pocos dias* saldran algunas para Toas. Se supone que seran del Regimiento montado, por ser mejores los pastos por aquel rumbo que en las cercanias de esta ciudad.

☞ Savemos por un individio recien venido del Rio Abajo que el Sr. Skinner y el Juez Otero con unos pocos hombres persiguieron algunos Navajos que estavan robando carneros, y que les quitaron unos cinco mil que eran todos los que se habian perdido escepto unos pocos. Cuando llegaron los Indios huyeron abandonando cuanto tenian no atreviendose a dar batalla.

CORRESPONDENCIA DEL CORREO.

Washington, Junio, 26.

El Gobierno ha tomado una medida muy importante y decisiva en relacion a la guerra de Mejico,—medida que promete sino el fin de la guerra si a lo menos cambiar su caracter y convencer al mundo de nuestro *sincero deseo* de conducir las dificultades a un fin.

El Gobierno, despues de completa deliberacion en el consejo de cabinete, ha determinado *establecer una forma de gobierno de hecho en Mejico, de hacer con el un tratado de paz, y de* guarantir la seguridad de ese Gobierno.

Se han envido instrucciones para este efecto al General Scott por varios conductos. El primer Mensagero, el Coronel Sour, fue despachado con su mesage. El Gobierno Megicano esta provablemente ya enterado de nuestras intenciones

☞ Savemos por los papeles del *Misuri* que otro Batallon de voluntarios *montados* ha sido requerido, y que es provabla que sera situado sobre el Arkansas, por el vierno, para que heche de los llanos los Yndios enemigos. *Semejante medida es necesaria*, y cuando sean hechados, el camino para el *Fuerte Leavenworth* sera otra *vez seguro para pequenas partidas*, y las comunicaciones con los Estados Unidos seran libres.

☞ Un rumor llego a Vera Cruz la noche del 24. de quol General Cadwalader con su tropa cayo sobre una Guerrilla a unas pocas millas mas alla de Jalapa, y que por un moviemiento que no veian los Guerrilleros, logro sorprenderlos y matarles unos treinta sin perder el un solo hombre.

☞ Se dice que Mr Juan Jacobo Astor ha dejado por su Testamento cerca de medio millon de pesos para el establecimiento de una libreria publica en Nueva York.

☞ El Ex-Gobernador Armijo, Archuleta y Ortiz se hallan en el Paso, esperando segun parece, convencerse de que puedan entrar con seguridad al Territorio

☞ *Cercados de fierro* empiezan a ser comunes en los *Estados Unidos* y pronto se haran baratos. Ellos son al mismo tiempo de dura y de adorno

☞ El Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha estado de visita en las ciudades del Oriente, Nueva York, Filadelfia, &c

☞ El Capn Turner de Nueva York tiene *orden de engauchar 200 Reclutas para el Regi*miento del Coronel Stephenson que se haila en California.

☞ Solicitamos la atencion al aviso del Sr McKnight que acaba de llegar de los Estados Unidos con el surtido de generos los mas finos y mejores que hayan sido traidos a Santa Fe. Los que des en cosas finas y de gusto haran bien en ir a verlo.

Cuartel General, 9 Departamento, Ejircito de N.M.

Santa Fe, Setiembre 8, de 1847.

ORDEN No. 2.

1. Las casas de juegos de todas las descripciones seran cerradas, y todos los juegos prohividos, desde despues del 9. dia de Setiembre, 1847.

2. Lo es prohivido a toda persona, quien quiera que sea, de vender licores a los Voluntarios o Soldados enlistados, escepto sobre permiso por escrito de los Oficialgs Comandandes de las *companias a que pertesnecen; cuyo permiso* sera retenido por el vendedor y exhibido por el cuando requerido por algun oficial. Ningun pretesto de ignorancia o evasion respecto de la persona a quien se venda el licor sera valido en extenuacion de la ofensa.

3. *No se permitaran Fandangos* ni reuniones de un caracter semejante, sin que preceda el permiso por escrito del Commandante de la plaza.

4. Las antecedentes ordenes seran rigurosamente ejecutadas en Santa Fe y sus cercarnias; y cualquiera persona que las infrinja de hecho o tacitamente, lo hace a su propio riesgo.

5. El Capn. Jones del 3. Regimiento de Voluntarios montados del Missouri ha sido nombrado *Alguacil Mayor Militar de Santa Fe, para* llevar a efecto las antecedentes ordenes y para la conservacion del buen orden, disciplina y bien estar de la ciudad en general. Sera obedecido y respetado como tal, y recibira del cuartel general las ordenes particulerizadas. Todos los oficiales y Soldados son requeridos y ordenados que le den asistencia y que le ayuden a la pronta ejecucion de sus deberes.

Por mandado.

ALT. R. EASTON, Tnte. Coronel
Comandante.

Samuel A. Holmes,
Ayud. interno de la plaza.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 1.

Viernes, Septiembre 10, 1847.

LA GUERRA.

De que la nacion Mejicana no puede contender en armas con la gran Republica Americana debe ser evidente para nuestros vecinos a la hora esta, y cuanto antes su Gobierno llegue a esta conclusion y entre en tratados, mas presto saldra el pueblo de los horrores de la guerra.—Muchos de sus hombres principales han manifestado ya su opinion de que es inutil prolongar la lid mas tiempo, y carbajal ha estado en consultas en victoria con el Gobenador y otras sugetos principales relativamente al establecimiento de un Gobierno independiente para los diferentes Estados al norte de Mejico, objeto en que el se ha empenado mucho desde hace anos y que segun dice estes el tiempo propicio para realizar y que se piensa lleva alguna provabilidad de lograrlo. Con el peligro de desmembracion patente, con su patria recorrida por tropas hostiles, con su capital en nuestra posasion verisimilmente para este tiempo, y sin migun anxilio Estrangero ni la apariencia de ninguno pueden ser tan ciegas o infatuados que quieran prolongar aun mas la contienda con una protencia que puede poner en campana cinco veces mayor numero de hombres y diez veces mayor cantidad de municiones de guerra que las que ahora tiene? La salvacion de la Republica que debe caer si esta guerra sigue, y todos los intereses aconsejan que debieran arreglar nuestras diferiencias; y que si no pueden conseguir un tratado como ellos desean, que acepten uno tal como lo puedan obtener. Un hombre prudente hace lo mejor que puede cuando se halla en circumstancias contrarias, y aquello que es aplicable a un individuo lo es igualmente a los gobiernos; y la nacion Mejicana debiera hacer lo mejor que pudiera en su presente apurado estado. *Primero* hacer la paz con los Estados Unidos en los mejores terminos que pueda, y despues en *segundo* lugar remediar sus disenciones interiores, y aprovechar de las leciones que ha tenido en los ultimos doce meses. — Ella, debiendo ser una nacion grande, prospera y feliz, es debil, decadente y desgraciada. Por lo que respecta a este Territorio se le puede ahora considerar con propiedad, como una parte de los Estados Unidos; y la conclusion de esta guerra sera la senal para la introduccion de artes, de ciencas y de mejoras, de las que ni siquiera han pensado muchos; por la restauracion de una paz perfecta, la proteccion contra todas las Tribus Gentiles, y el completo desarrallo de los recursses del pays.

Campana a Nabajo.

El Coronel Doniphan invadjo por orden del Gen Kearney, ese pays el otono pasado y entonces esos Indios molestos lo recibieron en junta e hicieron con el un tratado de paz. Desde entonces ellos han hecho en diferentes tiempos incursiones a este Territorio matando muchos Mejicanos y arreando numerosos ganados, parte de los cuales pertenecian a Americanos. Habiendo ahora en esta plaza y en sus cercanias numerosas fuerzas se considera no deber tolerare mas tiempo estos ultrages y el Mayor WALKER con el batallon de Voluntarios que se han re-enlistado ha salido para invadir segunda vez ese pays y reducir esa Tribu. Salio la expedicion *con provisiones para dos meses por ser su marcha* por un pays escesivamente aspero y quebrado que se extiende desde aqui al mar pacifico. No dudamos de tener buenas relaciones de sus hechos. El Mayor lleva la compania del Capn. Hamilton, la del Capn. Groves, la del Capn. Armstrong y un pequeno destacamento de la de Artilleria, todos hombres endurecidos y acostumbrados al servicio, y determinados a dar a esa turba de bandoleros un castigo que no olviden pronto.

LEGISLATURA.

Tan pronto como podamos procurarnos una lista de los miembros electos para la legislatura la publicaremos para la inteligencia del publico. Si esta asamblia se reune bajo las ordenes del General Kearny, tendra mucho que hacer, y ya es tiempo de que la atencion publica sea dirijida a los varios asuntos que seran objito de sus Tareas.

La Estacion.

La primivera principia muy seca las hierbas crecen muy pico mientras que las siembras sufren y se marchitan hasta que a eso del 10 de Mayo se establicen las lluvias hasta esta epoca en que favorecen los granos y siembras y compensan al cabo de lo que antes habian sufrido las cosechas. El mais por el rio nos dicen presentar buen aspecto y las siembras que hayan sufrido la seca, al ultimo seran de un producto igual a los anos atrazados, lo que nos da lugar de creer que el pais abastecera mejor de pasto que lo fue el ano anterior, especialmente cuando se consideran que un numero considerable de tropa que ha salido es de Infanteria, y que no querra imponer el Gobierno de abastecerlo de este renglon. El Departamento de la Comisaria se halla bien probeido y es un motivo muy plausible de esperar de que los precios en que habian extraordinarmente subido las harinas y mais, desminuyan, en virtud que la abundancia sucedera a la escarez de comestibles el invierno proesimo. Las lluvias se repiten aun cada cinco dias y los frecos que disfrutamos actualmente son mas parecidos al otono que al verano.

GUERRILLAS.

Por la adopcion de este sistema de guerrear nuestros enemigos se han conducido de modo a darnos mayores ventajas. Los hombres que pudieron hechar los Yndios Seminoles de los pantanos de la Florida y abrirse camino con las armas desde el Atlantico a las Californias, solo veran en esto un nuevo campo para sus empresas, y el mismo pays que produjo un Marion producira otros. Si la gente de los Estados Unidos es buena para algo, lo es para la "guerra de emboscadas" o para combatir cuerpo a cuerpo No es dificil decir cuanto tiempo se tardaria en exterminar la nacion Mejicana si se persiste en este sistema.

SANTA FE.

SEGUN ERA Y SEGUN ES

Cuando el General Kearney vino hace un ano a Santa Fe habia una sola Fonda, y esta tan mal suplida y poco comoda que pocas personas volvian a ella una segunda vez. Ahora tenemos varias cuyas mesas estan tan bien abastecidas que solo hemos hechado de menos en ellas nuestro vegetal favorito—las patatas. Los mercaderes occupan Tiendas amplias y convenientes en lugar de las que tenian entonces reducidas y amontonadas; y las puertas, ventanas y otras senales de mejoramiento que llaman la atencion en todas partes indican un rapido progreso. Las ruinas de casas viejas que se encontravan por todas partes en la ciudad han sido reemplazadas por casas nuevas y mas bien construidas; y tan pronto como se pueden encontrar operarios y materiales se estan elebando nuevos edificios. Ni una calle de la ciudad tiene la misma apariencia que tenia anora hace un ano y si las cosas continuan asi un ano mas, la apariencia total de la ciudad sera cambiada El comercio se ha extendido ya dos cuadras completas en la direccion de los Sres Abel y Pino a cuyo aviso dirijimos la atencion y a cuya casa recomendamos a los que quieran buena mesa y comodidades.

MINAS.

Es admitido por todos que este pays es rico en caudales minerales, y es igualmente un hecho admitido de que *grandes distritos ricos no solo* en metales preciosos sino tambien en hierro, carbon y otros productos han sido abundanados y permitido que guarden sus ocultos tesoros por causa de las Tribus de Indios que infestan el pays. Que la paz sea restablecida y quel Gobierno las reduzca a sujecion y todos estos caudales de Nuevo Mejico seran descubiertos.—Hornos, casas de fundicion, campos de labranza, y casas viviendas de una poblacion industriosa y prospera apareceran, donde un Mejicano no se atreve a manifestarse sin peligro de ser matado Que se introduzca un sistema mejorado para trabajarlas, que se obtengan mineros cientificos de las regiones de placeres de la Virginia, Georjia y Carolina del Norte, y pronto veremos mas prosperidad en Nuevo Mejico que la que se halle en ninguno de los Estados sujetos al gobierno de Santana.

☞ Aunque los Estados Unidos intentan entrar en tratados con Mejico, el pueblo Mejicano no debe supouer que intentamos conduer la guerra con menos espiritu y enerjia que hasa aqui; al contrario ellos deben aguardar un nuevo impulso de enerjia y actividad en cada rano estando nuestro gobierno y Ejercitos precamente en atitud para obrar eficazmente y con vigor, y que si la paz no se hace pronto la historia tendra que recordar la caida de Mejico

SANTA ANA Y MEJICO.

Pic. de N. O. Junio, 28.

Santana ha legrado supiritar a sus enemigos Ha reunido una fuerza, formidable a lo menos en numero, y se dice que ha combinado hacerse Dictador con condicion de que reusara de hacer la paz. Aquellos generales y altos empleados que le eran contrarios, y que fueron sospechados de indiferiencia en su favor han sido encarcelados o exilados a provincias distantes. Su poder segun parece, esta establecido sobre bases tan solidas cuanto la facultad de deshacerse de sus enemimos sin oposicion pueden dar.

Todas las noticias concuerdan en decir que hay la mayor actividad en las diferentes armerias y fundicianes de Mejico. Que se estan fundiendo canones con rapidez. Que bombas, balas rasas y otros proyectiles se estan aprontando en grande abundancia, y que se estan reuniendo grandes numeros de hombres para completar las filas del Ejercito. Se dice quel Pueblo esta ecsaltado y que Santana emplea los intervalos entre la composicion de sus alti-sonantes proclamas en el mejor estilo militar y el asunto mas serio, de preparar una defensa efectiva a la residencia del Gobierno Como un medio de de conservarse en poder, apesar de los complexos anuncios de los retornos de votos de los Estados que se han recibido; el Congreso, no hay duda que por prefension suya, ha decretado una ley al efecto de que sus sucesores se reunan el 1º de Enero proesimo, y que *los votos para Presidente sean contados el 15. de ese mes*, sin embargo de lo que se dice dela conducta de Santana en las batallas, el tiene ciertamente una admirable mana para levantar ejercitos y de reponerse de reveses aparentemente de esperados.

Las quejas del Ejercito por la tardanza de refuerzos y de transportes necesarios es general. Si estos necesitados suplidos de hombres y de medios hubieran sido enviados con la conveniente prontitud, todos conceden que para ahora el General Scott hubiera tomado posesion de la capital de Mejico sin seria resistencia. Ahora es dudoso cuando hara otra vez un movimiento progresivo. El 16. era el dia senalado para avanzar desde Puebla, pero fueron tales las preparaciones del enemigo para recivirle que fue obligado de posponer su marcha hasta que los refuerzos llerguen.

El Monitor Republicano del 3. dice que Alvarez, con sus Indios, debia salir ese dia para Puebla y que debia ser seguido por la caballeria de Ejercito. El mismo papel indica que lo restante del Ejercito debera tambien tomar la linea de marcha luego para Puebla, y la inteligencia es que el enemigo intenta combatir la gran batalla en estas inmediaciones. A la verdad el editor abiertamente dice que por este medio se evitara de que la muy hermosa ciudad de Mejico se a la escena de una gran batalla El espera que por un esfuerzo bien combinado de gloria se conserve la Republica, y que Santana borre algo de la tacha que presentemente se le une a su caracter. El editor no dice precisamente eso, pero lo da a entender. Todos aqui en Puebla esperan que la batalla o una batalla sea dada en esta vecindad—los Mejicanos no harian frente otra vez de este lado de la capital Las noticias de la ciudad de Mejico son de mucha importancia. Se dice quel Congreso no aceptara la renuncia de Santana, lo cual provablemente el lo sabia cuando la envio; y que ahora intenta llevar a efecto sus proyectos de un modo mas arbitrario que nunca Parece que esta determinado a defender la capital; pero en lugar de adoptar medios conciliatorios y de atraer a la union los diferentes partidos y facciones, ha enviado un numero de los oficiales mas notables a la carcel o a destierro, y por medio de amenazas y de insultos procura atraerse asi los amigos de aquellos a su causa Oficiales que dieron su palabra en Vera Cruz o Cerro Gordo son forzados de entrar en el Ejercito sino quieren son tralados con violencia y hechados de la ciudad. Todos los ciudadanos Americanos en la ciudad fueron ordenados el dia 1o. de salir a las beinte y cuatro horas, sea para Valisco o Morelia, y muchos fueron obligados de empacar sin un momento para atender a sus negocios. Este decreto Tiranico sera por supuesto ruinoso a sus intereses pero mas particularmente a las casas fuertes de comercio. Al mismo tiempo todos los ciudadanos han sido llamados a las armas para la defensa comun, y los *Leperos* son conducidos a trabajar a las fortificaciones

DE MEJICO.

Copiamos del correo de Boston con data 19 del pp. Junio las ultimos noticias de la Capital de Mejico.

De la Ciudad de Mejico. La Goleta Oregon que llego el 8 de Tampico a Nueva Orleans, ha dejado el primer puerto el dia 2 del mismo tray noticias que alcanzan al 22 de Mayo, de Mejico. El Picayune tray las noticias siguientes de las elecciones Presidenciales:

Por Presidente Angel Crias, con la mayoridad de sufragios del Estado de Mejico, San Luis Potosi y Guanajuato. El General Herrera con el de Sueretaro, Vera-Cruz y Michoacan. El Senor Ocampo el de Puebla. Pasamos a creer que el General Herrera sera mas favorecido por ser mas conocido e influente que Angel Santa Anna se halla tan lejos segun nos informan los diarios, que no fue condidato, conservado en Michoacan. La Lejislatura del grandioso Estado de Jalisco, seha pronunciado por un voto de 14 contra 12 que, un decreto del Congreso da por inconstitucional las elecciones y protesta de ellas. Este paso se mera como un acto de revolucion y de reaccion de la ultima Independencia de este Estado. El Republicano publica un largo articulo denunciando los "Partidarios de la paz."

El 21 del mismo alegaban que la constitucion de 1824 hera formalmente legal y adoptada. Santa Anna, Herrera y los miembros del Congreso han prestado el juramento de observarla, y concluida esta seremonia, marcharon en orden a la Catedral, donde cantaron un Te-Deum.

Se ha dado a Luz un periodico en Mejico titulado el *Razonador*, y el cual es opuesto a la guerra, todo esto denuncia sin reboso la conducta del las Provincias unidas del Norte America.

El Nacional de Nueva Orleans habla con confianza de una pronta paz con Mejico. El Editor ha platicado confidentemente con un oficial de probidad yllegado posteriormente del sitio de la guerra y quien opina que las miras tienden asi a la Paz:

Los Britanicos residentes en Mejico ya hablan de ciertas cosas de necesidad, y no hay duda de que toquen las fibras sensibles de su Gobierno; pues esto posee intereses de importancia en la Republica que le estimula a ejercer su influencia a una mediacion si es que lo halla aproposito. Antes de la toma de Vera-Cruz, los Ingleses residentes en esa opinaban fuertemente en que nuestro estandarte tremolaria presto en Mejico. Las acciones de Buena-Vista y de Cerro-Gordo los ha desenganado de la inutilidad del pueblo mejicano y de ser obligados de suspender su agonizante civilizacion belipuosa.

Los Ciudadanos, Veracruzanos, Jalapenos y de los Cantones inmediatos opinan nuevamente con general adhesion de que las armas Mejicanas jamas podran prevaleer, en virtud de que sus recursas se hallan absorbados. El Pueblo tiende asia a reconciliarse con los Norte Americanos La destruccion del exorbitante Arancel y la facilidad de la ruta, han derrotadolas Monopolizadores y a facilitado el comercio imterne a la clase laboriosa que se hallaba corbada de un enormepeso. Posteriormente el clero de Jalapa, en medio de un arduo empeno han senalado a los mas intelligentes de Mejico, sus deseos asia la paz.

Segun las noticias que se nos han dado habra las *fuerzas siguientes en Nuebo Mexico.*

4	Nuevas companias de Santa Fe, 400 hombres,	
1	Regimento montado de Voluntarios del Missouri,	1 000 "
1	Battalon de Infanteria, de id.	500 "
1	Regimento de Infanteria de Ill.	1 000 "
1	Compania de Caballeria de id	100 "
3	Companias de Dragones de linea,	300 "

3 300 hombres

Una fuerza mas que suficiente para la occupacion de este Territorio, para que se ha levantado y enviado pera mientras dure la guerra y que no se licenciara hasta que se haya restablecido la paz

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados: no se admiten subscriciones por menos de *tres meses.*

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo; occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa

JULIAN S. McKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

(*Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,*)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos.

Santa Fe, Sep. 8.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra. de HABILES' ofrece sus sérvicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parian, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los mas golozos paladares.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.

MADAME GABRIEL DE HABILES' offre ser services aux habitans de Santa Fe, dans l'etablissement quelle vient d'ouvrir dans la rue principal, 2me. Ilet du marche en descendant. On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise d'un gout exquis aux palais les plus friands.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., SEPTEMBER 17, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 2.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISSOURI HOUSE
AND
BILLIARD SALOON.

Abel & Pino, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The union of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Bar richly and luxuriously supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & best served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors to suit and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholas Pino.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

The undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion.

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Santa Fe, Sep. 16, 1847. W. W. AMOS.

[St. Louis Republican will copy the above.

WM. S. MCKNIGHT,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,
(On the West side of the Public Square,)

Has just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationary; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept. 8.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. G. de Habile's, recently arrived from New Orleans, La., would be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders, and flatters herself that her efforts to please will, as heretofore, succeed.

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo. House.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND ENDORSED.

Proposals for Forage will be received at this office untill 12 o'clock, M. on Friday, 18th Sept., for the delivery of 5000 Bushels of CORN in Santa Fe, to be delivered as follows; 2000 Bushels on or before the 1st of Nov., and 3000 Bushels on or before the 1st of December, 1847.

Security will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract, and bidders will state in their bid two responsible men for securities.

The Assistant Quarter Master reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

W. M. D. McKISSACK,
Capt. A. Q. M.

A. Q. Masters Office, Santa Fe, Sept. 2, 1847.

The Wayworn Soldier.

BY CAPT. PATTEN, U. S. A.

Oh, let us sleep awhile to-night!
Our weary limbs with toil are sore;
To-morrow brings the dubious fight—
Beyond—and we may crave no more!
Beneath the tropics burning ray
Faint are the hearts, midst strife which dare,
And hands, strong nerved to meet the fray,
Droop listless with the sultry air.

Oh give us sleep—a wakeful rest—
A dream which breaks are scarce begun,—
And then our arm shall do its best
To strike until the field be won;
With bosoms fired by martial glow,
And purpose for the combat ripe,
Our strength, renewed, shall proudly show
The glory of the star and stripe.

Oh give us sleep!—'Tis toil severe
Which bids our feet the march restrain—
And we would steal a moment here
To see, in dreams, our homes again,—
Those homes, alas! far, far away,
Where now mid tears, with trembling tongue,
For us the prayer they nightly say—
For us the vesper hymn is sung.

Yes, give us sleep! No downy bed,
Nor pillow soft our limbs demand;
We only ask to lay our head
Awhile upon the desert sand.
The night is near—the voice of cheer
To gild our hearts is far away;
To-morrow brings the strife severe—
Oh give us sleep till dawn of day!

The Wrong Idea.

The opinion formed by people from the United States in regard to New Mexico, is, generally, most erroneous. The men who come here are farmers and mechanics, and expect to see here what they see in the United States. They look for a vast district of country, dotted with fine houses, and overspread with numberless farms and luxuriant fields; and because the *appearance* and *face* of the country presents an aspect less attractive than their fancies had painted for them, they denounce it without stint. In a word, because the rich loam and the boundless fields of the Western States are not everywhere visible, they are unable to form any other opinion than that this is a very poor country—*fit for nothing*. These men, thus judging and expressing opinions, are farmers and mechanics. These conclusions are very rational, but very erroneous, and calculated, by the diffusion of such views over the United States, to give a very improper and unjust notion of New Mexico. The practice of irrigation, too, meets with great condemnation, and from views equally ignorant and hastily formed. A man who has never seen a foot of ground in this Territory beyond that visible from the road on his passage to Santa Fe, will deliberately express and write his opinion of the whole Territory, and, by the specimen he has seen, condemn that of which he knows nothing. But reflecting men form far different and juster views. They see no occasion for immense agricultural resources, such as Missouri or Illinois possesses, but going a step further, hunt for other sources of happiness and natural prosperity, and find them bountifully supplied. Like a cunning workman examining a new and ingenious contrivance of mechanism, who does not content himself with the simple *operation* of the machine, but looks into the reason and adaptation of the various parts with one another: so thinking men, penetrating the true elementshere abounding for national wealth and prosperity, find them existing in places and resources that wholly escape the careless and untrained eye. To a judicious opinion on any subject, *knowledge* is essential; yet opinions of the Territory are boldly advanced in an utter ignorance of it. A man may not judge of a book without some knowledge; yet he can and does undertake to judge of a vast district of territory in the absence of any real knowledge whatever. Of what he sees around him he draws a *fallacious impression*; how then can he decide accurately on that which he has never seen? A rustic, entering a cotton factory with all its complication of machinery, would be badly qualified to explain its numberless contrivances to produce certain effects, much less to write a treatise to prove its utter inutility: yet here all is *apparent*, while here to a mere *observer* of New Mexico, it is a vast labyrinth, the outer walls of which have not been penetrated, yet withal, replete with the inexhaustible stores of rich mines and drainless resources, compared with which the annual products and luxuriant crops of *any* of the States sink into insignificance. Put upon the resources of this Territory the same labor that is bestowed on those of any State of the Union, and a greater amount of wealth will be realized here than there. The Western States are productive of grains; the Southern of cotton and rice; the Eastern, from the barrenness of the soil, are rich in manufactures; but it would be extravagant folly to say that Massachusetts should be repudiated from the Union because it gives less grain than Ohio; or Ohio, because it is badly adapted to the production of cotton. Yet New Mexico is judged only by its grain-growing facilities—the extensive agricultural branch of stock-raising being entirely overlooked. Let the reader ask himself whether any State of the American Union contains equal capacity for the production and sustenance of stock?—in what one grass is equally nutricious and abundant?—in what State there are such inducements and means for manufacturing woollen cloths, iron, &c.? Where are such rich mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Quicksilver, Iron, Coal, and other minerals? In what State are produced such generous crops with such little labor? In what consists the condemnation of irrigation, by which every man, with the least possible trouble, makes his own season, and never fails, either by too much or too little rain, to have a liberal crop? Look at the condition of education; the absence of mechanical trades; the rudeness of all agricultural instruments; the vast wealth constantly withdrawn by Indian robberies, and the want, hitherto, of all motive to industry, and the consequent vice and immorality incident to idleness, united with the existence of a wretched political system, unable to afford protection to the people, impotent to encourage the investment of capital and to promote or foster the development of any single source of wealth, and the explanation of the present condition of the people is obvious. But this article has already run to too great a length. The subject will be resumed.

The great Irish Patriot, Daniel O'Connel, died at Genoa on the 15th of May last and the papers are filled with obituary notices of him. His body is to be embalmed and sent to Ireland and his heart be bequeathed to Rome.

On the 22 of June $1,000,000 were received at N. Orleans in Specie on Goverment account.

The Market.

Marketing of all kinds has greatly increased in value since this country was occupied by the American troops, and must continue to yield remunerating prices whilst they remain. At no period within the history of the country have vegetables paid so well for their cultivation, nor is there any speculation now which will yield such handsome profits. As troops will be garrisoned in this country permanently, it would be well for those having suitable grounds to furnish themselves this fall with the necessary seed, and enter upon their cultivation largely, at least some things, amongst which Irish Potatoes are the first, and then Cabbege, Beets, Radishes, Lettice, Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Cucumbers, &c. All these articles will find a ready market at the different military posts, and to add to their consumption, many of the native population lay aside their national dishes, and as a matter of choice take the vegetables which already have found their way to market. This alone will enable a considerable population to subsist, and greatly add both to the comforts of the people and the wealth and prosperity of the country Unless seed is procured this fall, they cannot be obtained in time for the gardens in the spring, and the consequence will be that another year will pass over without a sufficiency of these healthy and necessary articles. We say, then, provide yourselves at once.

In connection with this subject, we would say, for the benefit of our friends in the States, that if we cannot boast of some of their fine fruits, we can console ourselves with the reflection that we have Grapes, not only in perfection and far superior to any raised there, but also in great abundance. The country produces two or three varieties, very extensively cultivated at El Paso, and from which a superior wine is manufactured, as well as what is called *Agua Ardiente*, and they are found at nearly all the little towns between here and there on the River. The climate seems peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the vine, certainly much better than in the States, producing large, rich, juicy clusters, better than any of our varieties, either for the table or manufacture of wine. El Paso carries on a very extensive traffic in this article alone; in fact, it constitutes, with other fruits, its entire trade, supplying Chihuahua and a great extent of country. But the vine flourishes equally well on the River up this high, and is found at all the Ranchos and principal places, in sufficient quantities for home consumption. We are, therefore, not entirely destitute of luxuries.

Although the United States propose to enter into a treaty of Peace with Mexico, the people of that country must not suppose are intend to carry on the war with less energy and spirit than it has been; on the contrary they may look for renewed energy and activity in every department as our Goverment and Army are now just in a situation to act efficiently and with vigor, and if peace is not soon made, History will have to record the downfall of Mexico.

There is no doubt but what long before this the City of Mexico has been captured by our Army.

General Scott, it is supposed, now has 20,000 troops under his command, and Gen. Taylor 10,000. They have this number at least of the reinforcements have all come up.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Friday, September 17, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

☞ Our Agents will confer a favor by using a little activity in our behalf, and forward the names of all subscribers they procure as soon as possible to this office. They can also forward advertisements to the same.

☞ Communications on subjects of public interest will be received, but it is requested that they be short.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Mr. Coons has in his store almost every article to be found usually in the States, and we recommend a visit to his establishment, which is quite a novelty in Santa Fe. See advertisement in another column.

☞ The merchants and business men of Santa Fe, we think, will find it much to their interest to advertise in our paper, as it has a considerable circulation in every part of the Territory. We shall be very glad of such encouragement, and still *gladder* when we receive the—*Dinero*

The War.

The latest dates from St. Louis state that Santa Anna was fortifying both the city of Mexico and the defiles leading to it. Gen. Scott was still at Puebla, waiting for reinforcements, and another battle was expected to be fought before he would take possession of the City; but no doubt is entertained of his success so soon as he finds himself ready to move. Gen. Taylor was also, at our latest dates, waiting for reinforcements, when he was expected to move on his line of operations Troops were rapidly concentrating under these two officers, and we may soon expect news from that quarter. The latest papers were brought out by Col. Newby, and Col. Ralls is expected daily with still later. Should he bring anything of importance, we shall issue an Extra containing the particulars.

General News.

We have St. Louis papers down to the 14th July, but there is nothing new from Gen. Scott's or Taylor's camps. Produce of all kinds bears a good price, and the country was in a very prosperous state, with a great abundance of everything, notwithstanding the unprecedented demand to supply the starving population of Ireland and Europe. It is estimated that the U. States have donated three hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, in money and provisions—a spectacle unheard of in history. Meetings have been held everywhere for this purpose, and even a national vessel despatched freighted with bread-stuffs to relieve the sufferings of the Irish. The European papers notice it as one of the brightest pages in the world's history, for a nation so distant, and with a Government so different, thus promptly to extend the hand of charity to their suffering fellow-beings, and that, too, whilst they are carrying on an expensive war thousands of miles from home. Whilst they whip one nation, they feed another, and continue their pursuits and improvements at home, as though they regarded either as easily accomplished by them, which is the case. It certainly is an honor to belong to a nation so rich in all that can make a nation great—so powerful both at home and abroad, and one which has made such extraordinary strides in the arts and sciences, and has done so much for the improvement, the comfort and the elevation of man

☞ An unexpected disturbance arose at a Fandango on Monday night, which resulted in the death of Mr. WM. H. BOLT, from a pistol shot which struck his right shoulder and passed through his body, coming out near his left breast, producing almost instant death. An inquest was held on his body by the Coroner, which found the above facts, and that it was done by a Mr. *Christian Mill*, of the Artillery, who is in custody. Such things the commanding officer is determined to punish and suppress, be they Americans or Mexicans; and although this case is amongst our own men, judgment and justice will be as rigidly adhered to, and as strictly enforced, as if a soldier had been killed by a citizen. There is but one law for all parties, and the people will see that it is at all times administered, no matter who is the offender. The deceased belonged to Capt. Groves' company, and was a steady, inoffensive good man As the matter is in the hands of the proper officers, we abstain from expressing any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner,—all we can say is, we hope justice will be done.

New Troops.

Col. NEWBY, the commandant of this department, arrived here on Saturday last, and has been waited upon by the officers to tender their respects. His companies are coming up, and will soon be here. Col. RALLS has not yet arrived, but his regiment has; and we have in Santa Fe, also, Lt. Col. EASTON's Batallion and the Artillery. They are all the most efficient of troops, in fine health, and ready for any services their country calls for.

Lt. Col. EASTON maintains a rigid discipline, and Col. NEWBY has confirmed his orders, which we published last week; and it is to be hoped the citizens will do nothing in violation of them, or which will be calculated to disturb the good state of things which now exists. Let them be careful whilst large bodies of troops are in town, and remember that excitements are more easily raised than suppressed, and that in the present posture of affairs, it is expected that they will pursue their business as good citizens, and promptly bring to justice any one who attempts a disturbance in any form. They now are citizens of our country, almost in its full sense, and the only way to restore confidence between themselves and the Americans, is to show by their acts that they have the peace and prosperity of the country at heart, and that they will be as zealous in its defence as if they had grown up under our laws and institutions Our troops will protect the country against all Indian Tribes. They will make it safe for a single man to go where he pleases; but the people must consider that this could not all be done at once, and that it is now about to be accomplished. Should they violate orders, or create any disturbance, they will most certainly be punished. If they do not, they will as certainly derive benefits.

Taos.

We learn that a letter was received a few days since from Judge BEAUBIEN, stating that the Indians, and disaffected Mexicans connected with them, threatened to commit depredations on the citizens of that place, and that they were in danger of losing their stock. The men of property and character have requested troops to be sent up, and we hear that several companies will go. The Indians are the Apaches or Jicarillas, who have been stealing and murdering individuals and small parties for some time. They must be punished severely, and until it is done, we cannot expect peace and order in that neighborhood

Destination of Troops.

We understand that troops have been ordered South, and that several companies will be on the march before long. The number to go, and the objects of the expedition, have not yet been made public Capt. MCNAIR, we hear, will have command of the troops sent in advance

INJUSTICE.—We learn from the St. Louis papers that reports injurious to the good name of *Jim Beckwourth*, well known in the States as a *mountain man*, have obtained publicity and currency there; and we take this occasion to say they are believed here to be entirely unfounded. He has had no connexion whatever with the hostile Indians, and at all times was a good citizen, acting as Col. Willock's guide when he marched against them. A communication has been handed in from him concerning it, but is too lengthy for publication, and contains personal reflections which make it objectionable, as we exclude all such.

HORRID SUSPICION.—We learn from a gentleman recently from New Mexico, that a suspicion prevailed there, that an American, at first supposed to have been massacred at the time that Waldo and others fell, still lives, and that he has from the first been one of the prime instigators of the butcheries that have taken place, both at the Moro and Taos. It is alleged that he has been seen long since the massacre, among a band of outlaws, and that he appeared to be their leader. Strange and seemingly incredible as this story is, we are assured that at Santa Fe it is generally believed to be true.

[*St Louis Weekly Reveille*

The above, we suppose, alludes to Mr. Benj Pruett, who was murdered at the Mora; and a more unjust and unfounded suspicion could not be excited. Mr. Pruett was a highly estimable and respected man, and one of the last who would engage in any enterprise against his countrymen. The story meets with not the least credit here; and we ask our friends in the States to do justice to one who forfeited his life by being a Fellow-Citizen. If any white man has been concerned in the murders and depredations at the Mora, and on the plains, it was not Benjamin Pruett. We also understand his body has been found, beat and mangled in a most fiendish and brutal manner.

☞ The Three Companys of Dragoons in N Mexico are quartered at Albuquerque on the River Del Norte, and are in fine health—This place is 64 miles below Santa Fe on the Chihuahua road

☞ The Jackson Monument Committee have advertised for a solid rock of granite between 600 and 1,000 tons in weight, as near the last as may be, for the monument.

A CHEROKEE IN THE ARMY.—It is not generally known to the public, that B. F. Ross, Adjutant of the Arkansas regiment, who fought with such distinguished bravery at Buena Vista, and was afterwards rewarded for his meritorious behavior by promotion, from the ranks to the adjutancy of that regiment, is a Cherokee, and has numerous relations in the Cherokee nation, although he has not lived there for many years, having adopted Arkansas as his home.

☞ A Buena Vista coarespondent of the Delta says, "Grog is an obsolete idea, we are therefore compelled to resort to a Drink called *Leche de Burro* a most villanous compound drawn from every thing milkable from a Gander to a Goat."

SANTA FE—AS IT WAS AND IS.—When Genl. KEARNEY one year ago entered Santa Fe, at that time there was but one Public House in the place, and it was so badly kept and supplied that but few paid it a second visit—now we have several, the Missouri House, the Santa Fe House, Beck & Redmans Hotel and the German Hotel, also several Private Boarding Houses, the Tables of which are well suplied and on which our vegetable Potatoes only will be missed. The Merchant have fitted up large and convenient rooms in place of the small and crowded ones, and the doors, windows and other marks of improvement that strike the eye every where indicates a most rapid improvement.—The ruins of old houses which were scattered all over the Town have given place to new and better built ones, and as fast as workman and materials can be procured new buildings are going up. Not a street in the place presents the appearance it did, this time one year ago, and if things continue in one year more the whole appearance of the city will be changed.

☞ Large Commissary Trains continue to arrive almost daily, and every department of the Government is as well supplied as the distant field of operations and the nature of the case will admit of. The Army of the North-West never was in a better condition for efficient and active service, never was so well supplied, and never had fairer prospects of accomplishing all they were sent for.

COL. DONIPHAN.—The reception of Col. Doniphan and his troops at St. Louis, and all the towns in Missouri, was most enthusiastic Dinners were given, speeches made, and all went off well. Amongst the orators was the Hon THOMAS H BENTON, whose speech we would like to transfer to our columns, but for the want of space can only take this notice of it

☞ The Mexico-American Tariff has yielded more than half a million of dollars, and it is thought specie will soon flow from Mexico to the United Sates

☞ The commerce of Liverpool, so long treading upon the heels of mighty London, has at length overtaken and pased hers At the end of 1845 (the last official returns) the tonage of London was 2,688,087 tons; of Liverbool, 2. 819,014 tons The exports of London for the same year were but $55,000,000, while those of Liverpool reached $140,000,000. Our immense American trade has had much to do with the great growth of Liverpool. In New York, for months past, (writes the correspondent of the Washington Union,) we have been doing business in exports all but equal to that of London—about a million of dolls a-week. The time will come—and is not far off, either—when not Live pool, but New York, will be the first commercial mart in the world At this moment she must be the third—*Reveille.*

THE GREAT WEST.—The circumference or border line of the United States is about 9,500 miles in length. It may be divided thus: Boundary in common with British North America, 3,700 miles; boundary in common with Mexico, 2,300; coast of the Pacific, 700; coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 1,000, and coast of the Atlantic, 1,800. The territory thus enclosed includes, also, nearly ten thousand miles of river and lake navigation, of which two-thirds are in the Valley of the Mississippi. Geographers of foreign countries have admitted that this extensive country has the most varied soil, climate and productions of any country on the face of the earth. The inevitable consequence of this is, that its capabilities for population and wealth are correspondingly great.

☞ Have you seen *the Elephant*, or fought the *Tiger?*

CAPT. W. M. D. MCKISSACK:

Dear Sir,—Permit me, in a public manner, to return thanks for myself, and on behalf of the friends and relatives of the deceased, for the assistance you kindly rendered in disinterring the bodies of CALVIN WHITTEN, of Capt. Henly's company, and WM. LINVILLE, of Capt Morin's company, to be sent to the States. In this melancholy duty I was greatly aided and assisted by you and your Sergeant, Mr. HILL, to whom I am also much obliged.

Yours, very respectfully,
NATH. MOTHERSHEAD

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept 12, 1847.

☞ The officers of the new Artillery company raised in Santa Fe are, F. Hassendeuble Capt., C. Weber and H. Casper 1st Lt's. P. Homburg and L. Herzer 2nd. Lt's.,—The Company contains 98 men rank and file.

☞ Maj. Walkers Battallion was to have left the Rio Del Norte 10 miles the other side of Albuquerque on Monday last, for the Navajoe country.

☞ CHIHUAHUA.—We have no late news from this place except verbal reports which represent that there are no Troops there or at El Paso—but entire credit is not given to the report

☞ It was with pleasure we witnessed a Dress Parade of Lt. Col. Easton's Battalion the other day—The Drill and discipline of this corps must render it very efficient and highly creditable to Missouri

☞ Col. Benton says that himself and Gov. Clark undertook to calculate the Boatable water of the Mississippi and made it 50,000 miles; 30,000 above St. Louis and 20,000 below that point

Table of Distances from Santa Fe to Chihuahua.

We give the following table of distances from this place to Chihuahua. It is, perhaps, as near right as it can be made without a survey.

To the Tanques,	12 m.	San Diego,	78
Juana Lopez,	3	Roblerito,	12
Philippe,	18	Dona Anna,	19
Algodones,	3	Brazito,	18
Bernalillo,	6	El Paso,	33
P. San Dias,	4	Molayule Spring,	36
Alumeda,	6	Candelaria,	24
Albuquerque,	12	Lucero Spring,	15
Las Varelas,	3	Laguna de los Patos	12
Peralto,	16	Carrizal,	18
Valencia,	3	Warm Spring,	12
Toma,	6	Jesus Maria,	21
Casa Colorado,	9	Lagartijas,	15
Toya de Cebolleta,	15	Chivate,	21
Savines,	16	Gallego,	12
Parida,	5	Laguna,	27
Luis Lopez,	9	Piniolite,	30
Val Verde,	15	Sacramento,	33
Cantadero,	6	Chihuahua,	18
Fra Christoval,	10	Total	631

BENJAMIN F. COONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 4 & 5 Main St., South side of the Plaza.

Offers for inspection and sale the largest and most thoroughly assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS ever heretofore brought to this country, consisting of

20 Bales Brown Domestics,
30 " Bleached, "
10 " " and Brown Drills;
20 " Blue Drills;
5 " Tickings;
3 " Checks;
15 " Black and Blue Prints;
20 " French, Eng. & Am. Fancy Prints;
4 " Scarlet Flannels;
4 " Yellow and White do;
30 pieces Red Cloth;
25 " Black and Blue do;
100 " Black and Blue Satinets;
10 " Black Cassimere;
25 " Blue Jeans;
100 " Colored Pantaloons Stuff;
50 " Black Tabby Velvet;
100 pairs American Blankets;
25 dozen Shawls—Silk, Cotton and Woolen;
150 " Cotton Hose—assorted kinds;
10 " Silk do;
150 " Cotton Handkerchiefs;
100 pieces Silk do;
800 pairs Men's Kip and Calf Brogans;
100 " Men's Kip Boots;
200 " Women's Morocco Shoes;
25 dozen Children's do;

Together with a full assortment of such articles as are desirable for this market.

Also,—A large lot of HARDWARE of every description.

Also,—GROCERIES of all kinds—French and American Brandy; Old Rye Whiskey; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Old Madeira and Port Wines; Claret and Brandy Cherries by the box; Lemon Syrup; Catsup; Pepper Sauce; Raisins; Candy; Candles; Soap, Pickles, and every variety of Groceries.

On Hand,
12 bbls American Whiskey;
10 " do. Sugar;
5 " do. Loaf do;
10 sacks Coffee;
Powder, Lead, Tobacco and Segars;
Cloth and Fur Caps.

Also,—A small lot of DRUGS and MEDICINES PAINTS and DYE-STUFFS.

☞ All for sale LOW for CASH.

Santa Fe, September 17, 1847.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG and well finished Yankee Wagon and Harness. Also, twenty-nine yoke of Work Oxen, well broke and in good order—by
WM. S. McKNIGHT.

Santa Fe, September 17, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] **Por MOREY y DAVIES.** [No. 2.

Viernes, Septiembre 17, 1847.

De Las Tierras de los Gentiles.

Los frecuentes y atrevidos ataques que los Gentiles han hecho recientemente a las Caravanas de Santa Fe y del orogon, piden la pronta accion de nuestro gobierno. Segun las ultimas noticias ellos se han aventurado a cometer sus depradaciones nacia nuestra frontera hasta el *Council of Grove*. No hay seguridad para pequenas partidas en el camino de Santa Fe ni en el del orogon; pues en el ultimo, los emigrantes fueron robados y dominados, su marcha fue impedida y su propiedad perdida. Al Batallon del oregon que marchara del Fuerte Leavantuorth dentro de pocas semanas se le debiera ordenar que reprendiera estos ultrages de los Indios y que castigara los ofensores. Para cumplir con buen ecsito el delicado e importante deber que se le encomendaria el Batallon debiera ser mandado por uno que haya peleado ya con los Indios, que sea familiar con los terrenos y con las diferentes Tribus, un hombre tal como el Capitan Sublette,. Si una Tribu fuera atacada sin causa por nuestra gente, o si se malogra un acometimiento para castigar a los vandoleros, los Gentiles pudieran hacer se aun mas hostiles de lo que son y seguirse consecuencias muy serias. Segun los indicios el Batallon tendra bastante que hacer por algun tiempo en apaciguar los Indios y en protejer los convoyes del Gobierno, del Comercio y de los emigrantes. Tendra que hacer marchas dilatadas y aventuradas, en las que los bagajes de provisiones serian embarazosos, un espiritu animado al recorrer los llanos para castigar las violencias de los Indios y ecsijirles la ejecucion de las estipultaciones de los tratados. Para llenar bien estos deberes, y al mismo tiempo subsirtir ellos mismos comodamente, se necesita un Comandante enerjico y esperimentado.

No puede caber duda de que algunas de las Tribus de Indios deberan ser castigadas severamente antes que la quietud sea restaurada. A los reclamos que se les ha hecho de que restituyesen la propiedad robada, o de la observancia de los tratados ellos han contestado en algunos casos en terminos de desafio. Cada semana que se tarda en obligarles al cumplimiento de sus promesas, los alienta mas a sus ultrajes. Se deve recurrir a medidas prontas, enerjicas y decisivas. A la verdad, en el estado actual de los negocios, el nuevo Batallon puede ser provechosamente empleado en buscar los Indios y otro pudiera ser formado *para llevar ventajosamente adelante* el establecimtento de los destacamentos del Gobierno sobre el camino del oregano.

NOTICIAS.

Tenemos periodicos de S. Luis hasta el 14 de Julio, pero no contienen nada en relacion a los Ejercitos de los Generales Scott y Taylor.

Los productos de todas clases tenian buenos precios y el pays estava en un estado muy prospero, con grande abundancia de todas cosas a pesar de los pedidos sin ejemplar, que hacen las hambrientas poblaciones de Yrlanda y del continente de Europa. Se avalua que los Estados-Unidos han dado tres cientos mil pesos para socorrerlas en dinero y bastimentos, un espetaculo de que no hay ejemplo en la historia. Hubojuntas en todas partes con esto objeto y hasta un Buque nacional *fue despachado cargado* de provisiones para socorrer los padecimientos de los Irlandeses. Los periodicos Europeos notan esto como una de las paginas mas brillantes de la historia del mundo, que una nacion tan distante y con un Gobierno tan diferente asi prontamente estienda la mano de caridad a suafligido semejantes, y esto tambien mientras esto siguiendo una guerra costosa a miles de millas distante. Mientras vence una nacion alimenta otra y siguen sus empresas de adelantos en el interior considerando esto facil para su pueblo y que este asi lo efectua. Es ciertamente honrroso de pertenecer a una nacion tan rica en cuanto constituye una nacion. Tan poderosa en sus propios Estados como afuera, que ha hecho tantos adelantos en los artes y las ciencias, y que ha hecho tanto para mejorar, beneficiar y elevar el caracter del hombres.

Mercado.

Los vendibles de todas clases han subido mucho en valor desde quel pays esta occupado por las tropas Americanas y continuaran teniendo un precio remunerador mientras estas permanezcan. En ningun tiempo en los recuerdos del pays han recompensado tan bien los vegetales por su cultivo, y no hay occupacion ahora que de tan buenos provechos. Como las tropas han de ser acuarteladas *permanentemente* en este pays, sera conveniente para los que tienen tierras adecuadas que se procuren este otono las semillas necesarias y que emprendan su cultivo estensamente; a lo menos el de algunas cosas como el de las patatas en primer lugar, despues las coles, Betaveles, rabanos, lechugas, camotes, nabos, pepinos, &rc. Todos estos renglones tendran prontas ventas en los diferentes puntos militares, y aumentara su consumo la circumstancia de que muchos nativos dejan los platos acostumbrados por preferirles ya los vejetales que se hallan en la plaza. Esto solo dara subsistencia a una grande parte de la publacion, y ayudara mucho al bien estar del pueblo, y a la prosperidad del pays. A no ser que se procuren las Semillas este otono no podran conseguirse a tiempo para sembrarlas en las huertas en la primavera procsima, y la consecuencia sera que se pasara otro ano sin lo suficiente de estos renglones sanos y necesarios. Decimos pues que se las procuren de una vez.

En conecsion con este asunto diremos en obsequio de nuestros amigos de los Estados, que si no podemos alabarnos de tener algunas de las buenas frutas que ellos tienen, podemos consolarnos con la reflecsion de que tenemos Uvas no solo buenas pero muy superiores a las que se dan alli, y estas en grande abundancia. El pays produce dos o tres clases de Uvas muy estensamente cultivadas en el Paso, de las que se hace un Vino superior y el Aguardiente que aqui comunmente se usa. Se hallan Uvas en casi todas las poblaciones del rio entre esta Ciudad y el Paso El clima parece particularmente propio para el cultivo de la vina y lo es ciertamente mas que el de los Estados, pues se dan razimos mas grandes y las Uvas son mas ricas, jugosas y esquicitas que ningunas de las clases que se dan en los Estados, sea para la mesa o para hacer Vino El Paso tiene un trafico muy estenso en este solo renglon que constituye con otras frutas todo su comercio. Abastece Chihuahua de ella y una grande estencion de pays. Pero la vina prospera igualmente bien lo largo del rio hasta aqui pues se halla en todos los Ranchos y poblaciones principales en cantidades suficientes para el consumo del pays; por lo que no estamos enteramente destituidos de cosas de regalo

Franceses.

"En mi vida me he visto en una agitacion mas continua que en el cerebro de un frances. Para que me puedas entender me esplicare en la frase que usan vds. los mortales, y te dire, que cuando Dios me hizo el gran favor de sacarme de quel presido, *no tenia hueso sano*, y me estuve mas de un ano acostada en un rincon de la atmosfera, descansando de tantas fatigas como sufri con mi patron. Los franceses lo emprenden todo, se mieslan en todo, y lo que es peor, disputan de todo.

"Su pronunciacion es muy fuerte, su idioma muy nasal, cada frances habla mas que ocho locos: dos franceses disputando, meten mas ruido, que diez perros que siguen a una perra. La comparacion entre estos y los franceses es exacta, por lo pue respecta a su modo de ladrar y hablar, pues asi como los perros cuando se pelean mantienen un grunido constante, que interrupten de trecho en trecho con un ladrido agudo; asi los franceses mantienen un sonido confuso y nasal constante, que cuando se ecsaltan en la conversacion, interrupen con unos gritos capaces de taladrar. no dire los oidos de un animal de carne, sino los de uno de bronce, como el del caballo que conservan vds. en su Universidad.

"No habia opera, comedia, concierto, paseo ni espectaculo publico que yo no presenciara, y concurriera con mi contingente de vivas, aplausos y aun versos; porque no hay una nacion debajo de las estrellas, mas propensa a la diversion que la francesa. Y ¿que dire de la galanteria? Jamas pierde un frances la ocasion de requebrar a una dama, aunque siempre todo el gasto lo hace la lengua y ninguno lo bolsa: *Beaucoup de bons mots y point d'argent*. Y ahi me tiene vd. continuamente aguzandome para ministrar bastante materiel a la tarabilla de mi patron, a fin de que pudiera enamorar a cuantas comicas, operistas, casadas, viudas frescas y doncellas encontraba al paso. Yo misma reia unas veces, y otras me escandalizaba de las enormes mentiras con que procuraba interesarlas en su correspondencia. Son naturalmente afectuosos, y cuando estan apasionados, no hay hiperboles que les parezcan ecsageradas, ni promesas que juzguen impracticables."

Ingleses.

"No puede haber peor habitacion para el alma de Pitagoras, que la cabeza de un ingles. ¿Que me pareceria que mi patron se engullera dos veces cada dia, media vaca sancochada,, muy *confortable*, cuando yo en mi escuela tenia prohibido a mis discipulos que se alimentaran de carne? Pues agrega a esto, que cada cinco minutos me encontraba sumergida en una nube de vapores de te, que veben por agua del tiempo. Pero sobre todo, yo no se como puede vivir a gusto una alma que a cada momento esta con el *Jesus en la boca*, esperando salir del cuerpo por el abugero que le hagan con un pistoletazo en un desafio, o por el que el mismo se abra el dia que se le antoje hacer algo nuevo.

"Por otra parte, me moria de tristeza: yo creo que los dioses, permitiendo que habitase el cuerpo de un ingles, me castigaron por el silencio de cinco anos que imponia a mis discipulos. Semanas enteras se me pasaban sin hablar una palabra Alla cada ocho dias, solia mi huesped pronunciar un *very well*, o un *yes*, y pare vd. de contar. Su muger era una muchacha linda y confortable; pero son tan adustos los ingleses, que no oi que el mio le dijera un *mi alma*, ni aun en el dia de la boda. Por fin, una manana que se levanto con el spleen mas negro que otras veces, tuvo la bondad de plantarse en una sien un pistoletazo tan *confortable*, que no hube menester mas para verme libre por esos aires de Dios."

Si mi gente os diere algun motivo de queja recurrid a mi con confianza, yo no sufrire que se pase algo que pueda daros disgusto.

Siendo yo nino tierno,
con la nina Dorila
me andaba por la selva
cogiendo florecillas,
De que alegres guirnaldas
con gracia peregrina,
para ambos coronarnos,
su mano disponia
Asi en nuezes tales
de juegos y delicias
pasabamos felizes
las horas y los dias
Con ellos poco a poco
la edad corrio de prisa,
y fue de la inocencia
saltando la malicia
Yo no se; mas al verme
Dorila se reia,
y a mi de solo hablarla
tambien me daba risa.
Luego al darle las flores,
el pecho me latia,
y al ella coronarme,
quedabase embebida.
Una tarde tras esto
vimos dos tortolitas,
que con tremulos picos
se halagaban amigas:
Y de gozo y deleite,
cola y alas caidas,
centellantes sus ojos,
desmayadas gemian.
Alentonos su ejemplo,
y entre honestas caricias
nos contamos turbados
nuestras dulces fatigas;
Y en un punto cual sombra
volo de nuestra vida
la ninez; mas en torno
nos dio el Amor sus dichas.

Se supone que el General Scott tiene a hora 20.000 hombres bajo de su mando, y el General Taylor 10.000. Ellos tienen a lo menos esos numeros de fuerzas si todos los renfuerzos les han llegado,

No tengair miedo somos Americanos, Alemanes, Rusos, Franceses, &c. Nuestro caracter nacional puede asegurarros de nuestr generosidad, y la obediencia que debemos a nuestro soberano es un segundo fiador. El enemigo vencido no es para nostros sino un amigo desdichado.

TIEMPOS DE AUDIENCIA DE LAS CORTES DE JUSTICIA

LA CORTE SUPERIOR.

Joab Houghton, *Juez Presidente*
Jose Antonio Otero *Conjuez 1.°*
Carlos Beaubien *Conjuez 3.°*

DISTRITO DEL SUDIESTE.

En Valencia 1° *de Enero de Mayo y Setiembre,*

DISTRITO DEL CENTRO.

En Santa Fe, 3° *Lunes de Mayo y Septiembre.*

DISTRITO DEL NORTE.

En D Fernando 1° *Lunes de Abril y Octubre*

TRIBUNALES DE CIRCUITO.

El Circuito del Sudeste.

Condado de Valencia 3.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Valencia.

Condado de Bernalillo 4.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Bernalillo.

Jose Antonio Otero Juez.

EL CIRCUITO DEL CENTRO.

Condado de Santa-Ana 1.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre.

EN LOS ALGODONES

Condado de Santa-Ana 3 ° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3 ° Lunes de Octubre.

EN SANTA FE.

Condado de San Miguel del Bado 3.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 1 ° Lunes de Noviembre

Joab Houghton, Juez

EL CIRCUITO DEL NORTE

Condado del Rio-Arriba 1.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre

Condado de Taos 2 ° Lunes de Febrero o Junio y 4 ° Lunes de Octubre

Los tiempos de audiencia de los tribunale de Circuito en los distritos del Centro y del Sudeste han sido variados por orden de los Juezes de los Circuitos respectivos

A Saber,

Condado de Sant-ana 3 ° Lunes de Noviembre,
Condado de Bernalillo 2 ° id id

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados: *no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tres meses*

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo, occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

JULIAN S. McKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

(*Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,*)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercenia de todas clases, Licores. Vinos, &c Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirvan visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos.

Santa Fe, Sep 8.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra. de HABILES' ofrece sus servicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parian, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los mas golozos paladares.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.

MADAME GABRIEL DE HABILES' offre ser services aux habitans de Santa Fe, dans l'etablissement quelle vient d'ouvrir dans la rue principal, 2me. Ilot du marche en descendant On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise d'un gout exquis aux palais les plus fins

// EL REPUBLICANO
Semanario de Santa Fe.

Viernes, Septiembre 17, 1847.

Noticia.

Se reciben las Subscriciones a este periodico en los lugares y casas siguientes.
En Taos, Carlos Beaubien;
En Rio Arriba, Antonio M. Trujillo;
En el Bado Miguel Sena y Quintana;
En Santa Ana, Diego Aragon;
En Rio Abajo, Fransisco Sarracino

Nuevas Tropas.

El Coronel Newby Comandante de este Territorio llego aqui el sabado pasado y ha sido visitado por los Oficiales para tributarle sus respetos. Su Regimiento esta en marcha y pronto llegara. El Coronel Ralls no ha llegado todavia pera su Regimiento si; tambien tenemos en Santa Fe el Batallon del Teniente Coronel Easton y la Artilleria, todas estas son tropas las mas oficientes, en buen estado de salud y prontas para cualquiera servicio que su pays pueda necesitar.

El Teniente Coronel Easton mantiene una diciplina rijida, y el Coronel Newby ha confirmado sus ordenes que publicamos la semana pasada; es de esperarse que los Ciudadanos no haran nada su en contravencion o que tienda a perturbar el buen estado de cosas que ahora ecsiste. sean Cuidadosos mientras hay en la Ciudad grandes cuerpos de tropas, tengan presente que las ecsaltaciones son mas faciles de ecsitar que de suprimir, y que en la actual situacion de cosas se espera que prosiguiran sus ocupaciones como buenos Ciudadanos y que prontamente presentaran a la justicia quien quiera que atente crear cualqaiera desorden no importa en que forma. Son ahora Ciudadanos de nuestro pais, casi en el completo sentido de la espresion, y el unico medio de restablecer la confiaza entre el pueblo y los Americanos, es de manifestar por las obras que tienen a pecho la paz y prosperidad del pais; de que seran tan celosos en adelante como si se hubieran criado bajo nuestras leyes e instituciones. Los Americanos protejeran el pais contra todas las Tribus. Ellos haran que un solo hombre pueda ir seguro a donde quiera, pero el pueblo debe considerar que esto no puede ejecutarse de una vez y que ahora se trabaja en cumplirlo. Si infrinjiesen las ordenes o causasen algun desorden seran seguramente castigados. Si no lo hacen derivaran seguramente beneficios de ellos.

La noche del Lunes hubo un *desorden* desagradable en un Fandango que concluyo en la muerte de D. W. H. Bolt por un *tiro de pistola que se le dio en la espalda* derecha que *pasoatraves su cuerpo saliendole* cerca del pecho isquirdo, causandole *la muerte casi al instante. Hizo una* averiguacion judicial el Coronario (fiel de fechos) que hallo los hechos de arriba y de *que fueron perpetrados por un Don Christiano* Milt de la Artilleria que esta bajo de custodia. El Oficial Comandante esta determinado a castigar y a prohibir estos actos sea en los Americanos o en los Mejicanos y aunque este caso sucedio entre nuestra propia gente, la causa y la justicia seratan rigidamente seguida, y tan estrictamente ejecutada como si el caso hubiera sido que un Ciudadano hubiora muerto un Soldado. No hay mas de una ley para todos y el pueblo vera que ella es siempre administrada *sin miramiento de quien es el ofensor.* El difunto pertenecia a la Compania del Capitan Groves y era un hombre de buena conducta e inofensivo. Como el asunto esta en manos de los Oficiales a quienes corresponde *nos abstenemos de expresar* ninguna opinion respecto a la culpabilidad o inocencia del prisionero. Todo lo que podemos decir *es que esperamos* que se hara justicia.

El 22 de Junio se recibio de Nueva *Orleans* un millon de pesos en efectivo por cuenta del Gobierno.

LA GUERRA.

Las ultimas fechas que hemos recibido de S. *Luis llegan* al 14 de *Julio y los periodicos* no contiene cosa de interes. El General Scott *estaba todavia en Puebla* esperando refuerzos para emprender su marcha a la Ciudad de Mejico. Santa-Ana estava fortificando la Ciudad y los desfiladeros que se hallan en el camino que va a ella; y se supone que se dara otra batalla antes que *tome* posesion de la Ciudad, pero no hay ninguna duda de que lo lograra tan pronto como se hallo espedito para moverse. El General Taylor estaba tambien, segun nuestras ultimas noticias esperando refuerzos para moverse sobre su linea de operaciones. Se estan concentrando rapidamente tropas bajo de estos Oficiales y debemos esperar que pronto tendremos noticias de esos parajes.—Los ultimos periodicos fueron traidos por el Coronel Newby, y se espera quel Coronel Ralls que se aguarda diariamente nos traera mas recientes. Si trajera alguna noticia de importancia daremos un Extra-numero con las particularidades que hallemos.

Destino de Tropas.

Estamos informados de que se ha dispuesto que vayan Tropas para el sud y de que varias companias saldran prontamente en esa direccion. El numero que ha de ir, y el objeto de su destino no se ha dejado saver al publico. El Capitan McNair tendra segun se nos ha dicho el mando de las Tropas que vayan de vanguardia.

Emprestitos Celebres.

El uno es el de la Reina Dona Maria de Molina, quien siendo Regente de Espana, hallandose urjida de dinero y necesitando de el para las atenciones del Estado, mientras lo conseguia de las Cortes, contrato un emprestito dando en prenda sus tocas. Y el otro el del celebre General Portugues Juan de Castro, quien pidio un emprestito a la Ciudad de Goa, para concluir las fortificaciones de una plaza, dando en prenda sus Bigotes.

De Taos.—Hemos sabido que se ha recibido hace pocos dias una carta del Juez Beaubien que dice que los Indios y los Mejicanos desafectos relacionados con ellos han amenazado de cometer depradaciones sobre los Ciudadanos de ese Valle, y que estaban estos en peligro de perder sus ganados. Los hombres de propiedad y de caracter han solicitado que se despachen Tropas y hemos oido decir que iran varias companias. Los Indios son los Apaces Jicarillas que han estado robando y matando gente y las pequenas partidas desde algun tiempo. Si las debe castigar con severidad, y hasta que se haga esto no debemos esperar paz ni orden en aquella vecindad.

El comercio de Liverpool, tanto tiempo *en pos y siguiendo la huella del de la poderosa*, Londres lo ha alcanzado al fin y lo ha dejado atras. A fines de 1845 el parte oficial que se dio (*siendo el ultimo que se ha dado*) las toneladas de Londres eran 2,188,087. y las de Liverpool 2,819,014. Las esportaciones de Londres ese mismo ano fueron solo 55,000,000 de pesos mientras las de Liverpool alcanzaron a 140,000,000. Nuestro inmenso trato Americano ha contribuido mucho al amunto del de Liverpool. En Nueva York, segun escribe el corresponsal de la Union de Washington, los ultimos meses hemos hecho esportaciones casi iguales a las de Londres. Cerca de un millan de pesos cada semana. Llegara el tiempo y no esta muy remoto tampoco cuando no ya Liverpool, sino Nueva-York, sera la primera plaza de comercio del mundo. Pero ahora ella es la tercera.

☞ Creemos que los mercaderes y hombres de negocios de Santa Fe hallaran ventaja en dar sus avisos al publico en nuestro periodico, por circular mucho en todos los puntos de este Territorio. Nosotros agradeceremos mucho este patrocinio e *igualmente agradeceremos* la remesa de cada partida de dinero.

☞ Nuestros Argentes nos haran un mas que mediano favor, usando de alguna diligencia en favor de nuestra empresa, y remitiendonos los nombres de todos los *suscritores, cuan pronto puedan, a esta* oficina o al Jues Houghton. Podran igualmente remitirnos los avisos que quieran que se inserten.

☞ El Arancel Americo-Mejicano ha *producido mas* de medio millon de pesos y se cree quel dinero *pronto tomara su* curso de Mejico para los Estados Unidos.

☞ La comision para el monumento de Jackson ha dado noticia al publico que *necesitava un penasco solido de granito* que pese entre 600. y 1000 Toneladas, tan procsimo al ultimo numero como se pueda, para dicho monumento.

Llegan casi todos los dias comvoyes a la Comisaria y todos los departamentos del Gobierno estan tan bien abastecidos como las distancias lo permiten. Nunca ha estado el Ejercito del N-Oeste en mejor condicion para un servicio activo y eficaz nunca ha estado tan bien suplido y nunca ha tenido mejores prospectos de llenar los objetos para que fue enviado.

Los Oficiales de la nueva Compania de Artilleria formado aqui son: Capitan S. Hassendenbel, Tenientes primeros Carlos Weber y H. Casper, segundos Tenientes P. *Homburg* y L. *Herzer*. La *Compania* tiene 98 plazas.

El Batallon del Mayor Walker debia dejar el Rio del Norte a 10 millas del otro lado de *Alburquerque* el *Lunes* pasado para el pais de Nabajo.

Grande atraccion El Sr. Coons tiene en su almacen casi cuantos renglones se hallan comunmente en las tiendas de los Estados Unidos, y *recomendamos* visiten su establecimiento que es una verdadera curiosidad en Santa Fe. vease el aviso en otra columna.

Tubimos el gusto ver dias pasados una revista del *Batallon del Teniente Coronel* Easton. Lo ejercitado y buena disciplina de este Cuerpo debe hacerlo muy eficaz y honrosa para el Missouri.

El Coronel Benton dice que el General Clark y el mismo emprendieron de carcular las distancias navegables del Rio Missisippi y que hallaron ser 30,000. millas. 3000, arriba de S. Luis y 20,000 abajo.

☞ Se admitiran las comunicaciones sobre objetos de interes publico, pero sé solicita que sean cortas.

Un Cherokee en el Ejercito. No es generalmente sabido por el publico, que *B. F. Ross Ayudante del Regimiento* de Arkansas que peleo con tanta distincion y valentia a Buena Vista, y que despues fue *recompensado por su conducta benemerita* con la promocion de Soldado raso a la ayudancia de ese Regimiento, es un Chirokee, que tiene *muchos parientes* en la nacion Cherokee, aunque el no ha vivido entre ella desde muchos anos, habiendo adoptado Arkansas para su residencia.

El Grande Oest. La circunferencia o limites de los Estados Unidos es de unas nueve mil quinientas millas de largo. Se puede dividir asi. Frontera con el Norte America Inglesa, 3,700 millas, frontera con Mejico, 2,300; costa del Pacifico 700 costa del golfo de Mejico 1,000; y costa del Atlantico, 1,800 El Territorio asi circunscrito incluye tambien, cerca de diez mil millas de rios y lagos navegables, de las cuales las dos terceras partes estan en el Valle del Mississippy. Los geografos estrangeros conceden que este estenso pays tienen los terrenos, *clima* y produciones mas variadas que ningun otro sobre la faz de la tierra. La consecuencia inevitable de esto es, que su aptitud para poblacion y riquezas es relativamente inmensa.

Chihuahua. No tenemos noticias recientes de esa Ciudad excepto diceres verbales que asertan no haber tropas en esa Ciudad ni tampoco en el Paso, pero no se las da *entero credito a esas noticias.*

Fabula; *El lobo y el Cordero.*—Habia un *rebano de ovejas*, que pacian seguras de todo mal en un *ercado*; *todos* los perros dormian, y sus amos tocaba la gaita rural con sus *companeros* bajo de un ramo frondoso.

Un lobo hambriento vino al redil a registrarlos por las rendijas.

Un cordero inesperto, y que nunca habia estado fuera entro en conversacion con el.

Y le dijo, que es lo que tu quieres aqui, lobo?

Un poco de esta yerba fresca, le respondio el lobo. Bien sabes que no hay cosa *mas agradable, que matar la hambre en un* prado verde asmaltado con flores, y apagar la sed en una fuente trasparente, Aqui encuentro copia de uno y de otro, que puede uno desear mas? por mi parte, yo amo la filosofia que nos ensena a contentarnos con poco.

Es verdad pues, seplico el cordero, que tu te abstienes de la carne de las bestias, *y que un poco de yerba te satisfase? Si es* asi, vivamos como hermanos y pastemos juntos.

El *cordero, luego, salto del redil* al prado en donde el grave filosofo le despedazo, y de una vez le devoro.

Desconfiate siempre de las lenguas lisonjeras de los que se jactan de su propia virtud. Forma tu juicio segun sus acciones, y no segun sus palabras.

Entregaos con seguridad a vuestras ocupaciones *ordinarias*; *os prometemos* seguridad, atenciones sosiego, proteccion y ayuda si necesitareis de ella.

BENJAMIN F. COONS,
TRATANTE POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO EN
Generos, Mercerias y Abarrotes,
No 4 y 5 Calle principal
al lado sur de la Plaza en Santa Fe

OFRECE para su reconocimiento y Venta el mayor y mas completo surtido de generos *corrientes y de fantasia* que se haya nunca presentado en esta plaza, consistiendo en

20 Fardos de manta;
30 id Lienzo;
10 id Cordoncillo trigueno y blanco;
20 id Mahon azul;
5 id Coties;
3 id Rayadillo;
15 id. Yndianas negras y azules;
20 id. id Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas de colores;
4 id. Franelas encarnadas;
4 id. id. amarillas y blancas;
30 pzas. Pano colorado;
25 id. id. negro y azul;
100 id. Casinetes negros y azules,
10 id. Casimires;
25 id Cordoncillos de lana azules;
100 id. Genero de algodon para pantalones;
60 id. Terciopelo de algodon;
100 pares de Frezadas Americanas;
25 docs. *Tapalos de seda, lana y algodon;*
150 id Medias de algodon surtidas,
10 id. id. de seda;
150 id. Panuelos de algodon;
100 pzas id de seda;
800 pares de Zapatos surtidos;
100 id. de Botas;
200 id Zapatos de mujer;
25 docs. id de nino;

Juntamente con un surtido completo de renglones apetecibles para esta plaza

Tambien —Un gran surtido de Quincalla de toda descripcion.

Tambien—Abarrotes de todas clases: Aguadiente Frances y Americano; Whiskey de centren; Rum de Nueva Ynglaterra; Ginebra id.; Vinos de Madera y de Oporto; Cerezas en vino y *en Aguadiente* en cajas; Melado de Limon; Encurtidos; Pimienta en salsa; Pasas; Candy; Velas; Jabon, y toda variedad de renglones de esta clase. *Tambien*—

12 barriles de Whiskey Americano,
10 id. de Azucar;
5 id. id. en Pilones;
10 sacos de Cafe;

Polvora; Plomo; Tabaco y Puros; Cachuchas de pano y de piel.

Tambien—Un pequeno surtido de Drogas y Medicinas; Colores y Tintes; *todo de venta a precios reducidos al contado.* [Setiembre 17.

Para Vender,

UN CARRO fuerte y bien acabado de estilo Yanke con sus Guarniciones. Tambien veinte y nueve yuntas de Bueyes de travajo bien domados y en buenas carnes—por

Setiembre 17. W. S. McKNIGHT.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., SEPTEMBER 24, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 3.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of two dollars for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENJAMIN F. COONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

No. 4 & 5 Main St., South side of the Plaza.

Offers for inspection and sale the largest and most thoroughly assorted stock of staple and fancy dry goods ever heretofore brought to this country, consisting of

20 Bales Brown Domestics;
30 " Bleached, "
10 " " and Brown Drills;
20 " Blue Drills;
6 " Tickings;
3 " Checks;
15 " Black and Blue Prints;
20 " French, Eng. & Am. Fancy Prints;
4 " Scarlet Flannels;
4 " Yellow and White do;
30 pieces Red Cloth;
25 " Black and Blue do;
100 " Black and Blue Satinets;
10 " Black Cassimeres;
25 " Blue Jeans;
100 " Colored Pantaloons Stuff;
50 " Black Tabby Velvet;
100 pairs American Blankets;
25 dozen Shawls—Silk, Cotton and Woolen;
150 " Cotton Hose—assorted kinds;
10 " Silk do;
150 " Cotton Handkerchiefs;
100 pieces Silk do;
800 pairs Men's Kip and Calf Brogans;
100 " Men's Kip Boots;
200 " Women's Morocco Shoes;
25 dozen Children's do;

Together with a full assortment of such articles as are desirable for this market.

Also,—A large lot of Hardware of every description.

Also,—Groceries of all kinds—French and American Brandy; Old Rye Whiskey; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Old Madeira and Port Wines; Claret and Brandy Cherries by the box; Lemon Syrup; Catsup; Pepper Sauce; Raisins; Candy; Candles; Soap; Pickles, and every variety of Groceries

On Hand,

12 bbls. American Whiskey;
10 " do. Sugar;
5 " do. Loaf do;
10 sacks Coffee;
Powder, Lead, Tobacco and Segars;
Cloth and Fur Caps.

Also,—A small lot of Drugs and Medicines Paints and Dye-Stuffs.

☞ ALL FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

Santa Fe, September 17, 1847.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

(*On the West side of the Public Square,*)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept. 8.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG and well finished Yankee Wagon and Harness. Also, twenty-nine yoke of Work Oxen, well broke and in good order—by Sept. 17. WM. S. McKNIGHT.

MISSOURI HOUSE

AND

BILLIARD SALOON.

ABEL & PINO, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The union of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Bar richly and luxurantly supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & best served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholas Pino.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion.

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, Agent.

[St. Louis Republican will copy the above.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G. DE HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans, La., would be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders, and flatters herself that her efforts to please will, as heretofore, succeed.

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo. House.

THE BRAVE VOLUNTEER.

BY THOMAS G. SPEAR.

At the sound of the fife—at the drum's steady rattle,
Intent on a soldier's career,
Prepared for the danger—equipp'd for the battle,
Away goes the brave volunteer.

With scenes that he cherished, receding behind him,
A sword blade or musket in hand,
Away in the ranks of the valiant you'll find him,
Sustaining his lov'd native land.

Though dear are home scenes, yet dear too his glory,
In Liberty's armies enrolled,
And he longs for the fields that have sounded in story,
A world of renown to enfold.

The glances of beauty and valor around him,
And sweet is the voice to his ear,
That wishes the foe, ere he lives to confound him,
May yield to the brave volunteer.

Away for the peril—away for the glory,
Wherever the foe shall appear,
He flies, that his country may write in her story,
The name of the brave volunteer.

And wide is the field of achievement before him,
And the cheers of his country are there,
With her banner to wave like a day meteor o'er him,
And leap him to do and to dare.

And where it is moving, and where it is flying,
Let ever his heart be in cheer,
On freedom, and right, the nation relying,
Till triumphs the brave volunteer.

Placers.

The gold mines known as the Placers are in the chain of mountains east of the Rio Grande and south west from Santa Fe, the old Placers distant 27 miles and the new Placers about 40. They have yielded large amounts some years and are fully as productive now as they have been at any time; in fact there is no telling the riches they contain. The gold mines district is at least 15 miles long including the old and new Placers, by several in width, the whole of which yields this precious metal. The mineral is procured in different ways, but much the larger portion by washing the dirt in all of which gold is found. It is as rich on the surface as any place, and they have no where gone more than 60 feet in depth, the soil at that depth being of the same kind. In some places it is found in flint rock which is pulverized and the mineral gathered with quicksilver, and at one place this method was adopted with the dirt, the dust being too fine for washing. It is often found in large lumps, the largest yet found weighing seven and three quarter pounds, it is common to find 12, 15, 20, or 30 ounces, and considerable silver is mixed with all [illegible] copper. A vein or lead as we say in the States is here called a *hole*, some some of which are deposits forming strata of sand, gravel, dirt and gold. There is no regularity in mining, the winter season being the time principally devoted to it on account of the scarcity of water at other seasons of the year. The number of hands engaged varies very much, seldom exceeding 500 and as low in the summer as 40 or 50. The miners receive a certain amount in money or goods for all they procure, and usually leave when their immediate wants are supplied. The town of Placers is a small dirty ill built place, furnishing temporary habitations, principally for the workmen and a few merchants who are interested in the mines, buy the gold procured and trade with the washers and workmen. Besides gold there is a rich vein of copper in the mountain which can be traced entirely through, but it has never been worked, though claimed as private property. The road from this place to the town is a good one for wagons, and so is the one to the river, from which the mines are about the same distance they are from here. The mountain is covered with pine timber, some of which is large, and cedar is also abundant. A good road passes by Placers from this to Peralto, Valencia and Tome, on the river, to Albuquerque where provisions can be procured, and which is the richest and best cultivated part of New Mexico. In the hands of enterprising capitalists they would no doubt yield large profits and amounts, the only difficulty being the scarcity of water for washing which is thought can be procured by sinking shafts and using small engines to pump it up.

Capt. Jone's Company of Missouri Volunteers.

Accident and business lately led me to the camp of the Volunteers, at the Park, where I recognised Gen. Augustus Jones, of Washington county, as Captain of the troop. It forcibly reminded me of the services of this gallant man when a school boy, 35 years ago, at Saint Genevieve. In the fall of 1812, the first volunteer company was called from the Territory, now State of Missouri; it was commanded by the present General Dodge now of Wisconsin, who lately represented that section in the Congress of the United States. Major John Scott, of Ste. Genevieve, was 1st Lieutenant, and if I mistake not, one of the Valles was cornet. At this time, *Augustus Jones*, was a boy at school, under the care of the orator; but the military spirit which now animates the bosom of a vetran, then burned too ardently to permit his continuance at his studies. He joined the company, when a service of more than ordinary hardship and danger in following the desert portion north of St. Charles and east of the Mississippi. Then no baggage wagons, no tents accompanied the troops no ferriages for our largest streams, but they swam the rivers, bore their own food and camped around a watch-fire if any were permitted.

This much I thought due to a worthy soldier, who did much hard service at a time of great peril, and who, true to the spirit and military feelings of his youth has once more buckled on his armor in defense of his country.

St. Louis Daily Union.

Editors of the Republican—I have noticed in your spirited sheet many good and bad stories, told upon the volunteers, and in truth, they are queer chaps some of them, when you try to bring them up to walk the chalk of a regular soldier.

We were mustered into the "service" at this post, in July last, *for peace* and garrison purposes, and such other "odd jobs" as we might be called upon to do in the way of *running down Indians, detecting whiskey sellers*, and, generally speaking, to do the bidding of our masters. We have a good company, about seventy in number, principally composed of young men of the Territory, who have learned the drill and company evolutions astonishingly fast, and some of them have learned *soldiering a leetle* better. The citizens around however, think they behave themselves much better than the regulars who were formally stationed here. But *de lord* knows. Old father Job, I am certain, never was an officer of a volunteer company serving in an army, or posted at a garrison. If he had been he never would have left this world with an enviable reputation for patience.

There is one thing about soldiers which is very remarkable—they all like *rum!*—and have it they will, if the "devil stands at the gate!"—Notwithstanding every effort is made to the contrary by the officers and police generally, "get liquor" they will, and how they get it is sometimes very amusing. A few days ago a countryman arrived at the garrison, with whom some of the soldiers appeared to be acquainted. He had a little two-horse wagon, in which was a variety of articles for sale—among the rest a barrel of pickles, intended as a present to one of his soldier friends. A crowd soon gathered round to ascertain what was for sale, and great was the joy when they espied the pickles.—Thinking that a whole barrel of such an article was rather extravagant for a *small family*, particularly when that family consisted only of one man, it occurred to me that it would be well enough to *inspect* the aforesaid pickles, (being acting Ass't Comm. of the post.) I, therefore, took up the fellow's gad, and gently inserted it into the bowels of the pickle barrel, and about half way down met with a stubborn resistance from the head of a *five gallon keg of the best Cincinnati red eye, alias whiskey*—and none of your old stuff, neither, but from *new*, lacking six days of being a week old! I immediately condemned the provisions to be sour, and ordered issue to *the troops*, and had them sent to my quarters for *safe keeping*, until "Captain Tobin" and myself could agree upon some *prudent plan* of disposal.

☞ Iron Fences are becoming common in the U. States, and will soon be made cheap. They are both durable and ornamental.

A correspondent of a New York paper says the lead shipped last year from the Galena Mines is valued at $10,000,000.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Friday, September 24, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

The Government of Santa Fe.

"We suppose that among the first acts of the New Congress will be an inquiry into the present anomalous condition of the Government at, and of the People of New Mexico—certainly a more extraordinary state of things never was presented than now exists there. We again repeat the expression of the hope, that inquiry will be made, at an early day of the next session of Congress, into the actual condition of the Government at Santa Fe—the power given to establish it—its propriety and legality under the Constitution of the United States—and the extent of protection which it has afforded to the people of the conquered territory."—*St. Louis Republican.*

There is great truth in the above and Congress should act at once.—The People of New Mexico should have a Government of some kind which they can see and feel and understand, either military or civil.—If the military is the only authority they should know it; if they have a Territorial Government all of the acts of which are to be obsirved and respected let them know it—as at present organised with the authority of the civil tribunals doubted and denied, with the officers themselves uncertain how far their jurisdiction extends and with the public mind kept in a feverish state by conflicting claims of jurisdiction between the civil and military tribunals, they certainly are in an anomalous condition which calls loudly for speedy and full legislation—We are too far from the States for the courts of Missouri to act, and for the decision of cases of almost daily occurrence to be submitted to the Government at Washington; nor can it be expected that the large population of New Mexico who neither understand or have the means of learning our laws, should submit with a good will to a mere nominal Territorial Government destitute of power to do either good or evil. They are called upon to respect all its acts as legitimate and yield it their support, and if it is legally and properly organised, let it have the power to do all such things as properly pertain to it and make its acts obligatory and binding. If on the contrary it is not, let it be abolished and let the public look alone to the military for protection and the redress of wrongs and let the occupation of the country be a pure military one. If we are to have Judges and Supreme Courts, let them have power as such, and carry into execution their decrees and let it be known.—If our Government intends to retain the country as is said under all circumstances, let it be made a part of of the Union by Legislation immediately with all the benefits following annexation. Let the people have the benefits to which good citizens are entitled, if they are to suffer for evil deeds as bad citizens, and above all let the promises made in the name of the United States be religiously observed.—They have been promised all the benefits of annexation and protecton yet have enjoyed neither fully enough to experience the least. They are not regarded as citizens, neither are they treated as enemies. They have Courts, but they act at the pleasure of the military authorities. They have the Officers of a Civil Goverment, but cannot tell where or how it derives its authority to act nor how long it is to continue. They cannot raise troops for protection against Indians, yet see their stock driven off at the pleasure of the Savages. This being the state of things Congress should certainly act promptly and repudiate what has been done or confirm it by full and ample authority and create a tangible Goverment of some kind. Difficulties must increase as it is. Will Titles derived under the present state of things be good? Will the Officers who have been acting receive the salaries provided for them? Will criminal offences have to be tried in the States or by these Courts? Will the acts of the members elect to the Legislature be recognised and binding? These and a thousand other questions equally complex and difficult to answer have arisen and they daily accumulate, the solution of which depends upon the speedy action of Congress

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HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.—Dr. Masure states in his note that the Scarlet Fever is in Santa Fe, and the Hydrophobia in the Rio Abajo, and advises caution.

The Wrong Idea.

The policy of the Government of the United States in reference to the annexation of this territory to the American Union is well understood. The President of the Republic—sustained doubtlessly by the people—has not waived or hesitated in his opinion as first expressed, that this Territory and California would, by right of war become integral portions of the Union. Were we to be guided by the expression of opinion, as frequently uttered by unthinking men, the annexation would be a bad bargain for us—more especially so, as they would be taken not merely by right of conquest but in part payment of the present war debt, But our business regards this Territory alone. Yet we may say, that if there be any urgent or sagacious reason to retain California, the retention of this Territory, apart from any intrinsic value, would, almost of necessity, be of indispensable value to us from its geographical position. The stranger here, is governed in hisexpectations of the appearance of the country by what his eye has been accustomed to from boyhood. Being familiar to immense agricultural cultivation, without considering the sources of wealth, he is disappointed in finding it less here than he expected. Yet he should recollect, that,

I. The whole population of the Territory is not greater than that of many counties in the old States; and

II That a much greater amount of wheat and corn is annually raised than any one, whose knowledge of the Territory is limited to a road travel from the States to Santa Fe, has any conception of. And to show that the Territory is susceptible of *improved* and more *extended* cultivation, it is enough to state the fact, that a crop at least fourfold that of last year is now growing and maturing. But the wheat crop here is as easily and abundantly productive as in the States. With the least possible labor, wheat not only in as great plenty, but a superior quality to that of Missouri and other States is produced. The flour is remarkebly fine, and what is far better there is a certainty of a crop every season. The ordinary pests of grain, rust, mildew, &c, &c., do not affect it here The agriculturist sows his seed and in due time reaps a rich harvest. He has no other care with it—the preparation of his ground being effected by the simplest, rudest and least available implement imaginable. The same is true of corn-growing The stalk is generally low; but the ear is of good proportion; yet with similer attention to maize in the States, the yield would be no better—perhaps much worse Indeed the produce from this grain is singularly abundant, and of varieties and colors not generally cultivated in the States. The corn cultivated may not be of the most prolific quality adapted to the soil. Here, too, after the seed is committed to the ground, no attention whatever is paid to it, further than irrigation is concerned—cleaning, ploughing, succoring, &c, is never resorted to. Combine this neglect with the very imperfect *breaking up* of the ground with *three wooden pieces* in a faint imitation of a plough, and no very exuberant crop ought to be expected; yet, with all, they would be good average crops even in Missouri. Wheat and corn are spoken of, because they are the grains mainly cultivated Hitherto vegetables have been very partially cultivated—being confined principally to beans, peas, onions and pepper yet the soil is wonderfully productive of every species of vegetable—Irish potatoes alone being, *possibly* an exception. The failure to grow this vegetable successfully is attributable, we believe, rather to insufficient and careless experiment than to any incapacity in the soil to produce it. The edible plants encouraged hitherto are singularly delicious and far superior to our own: and what is more, supply bountifully our tables that one year ago were barren of them. In some places all the varieties of vegetable are raised, and in all cases are far superior in size and of finer flavor than those cultivated in the States. In a year from this time, any American citizen in Santa Fe will be able to eat habitually all the plants that are produced in the same latitudes in the Union. In grain growing, the Territory has great capacities, not only in the soil that is now farmed; but from vast and rich bottoms and valleys that have not hitherto been cultivated on account of the proximity of the Indian tribes and their hostile inroads. More than two-thirds of the richest and most beautiful portions are wholly neglected from this cause. In these parts are invited the adventure and enterprize of the American farmer. Within the last year, the demand and consumption of grain being unusually great, the price has been augmented; but must the ensuing year be less from the enhanced production. Yet the labor of the agriculturist is generously rewarded; and as the production is greater, and the habits of the people are changed, and our mode of living is adopted, the amount of grain annually consumed will be far greater than at present. As our institutions and customs are introduced, and the condition of the lower class is ameliorated and improved the grain consumption will be greatly increased. The capacity of the Territory to produce grain is sufficient for the densist population that time may settle in it, and that is all we want, for we have no market to which to send it, and a production equal to our consumption is all that is needed. The ingredients of wealth and prosperity are found in other resources, as we shall hereafter show.

OLD PECOS.

The following communication relates to an ancient city which has great intrest connected with its history. When New Mexico was first discovered and explored by the Spaniards it was much the largest place known in this region and is said to have contained a population of ten thousand. Now it is a ruin and has not a single inhabitent left to tell the tale of its decline and fall. It is a pretty location, surrounded by mountains, the valleys of which are rich and picturesque and different from the general face of the country, and it is a place susceptible of defence by a small resolute force against the approches of a large one in any direction. The ruins are upon a large scale and much is underground, in fact it is thought one half of the tenments were subterranean It is about two miles from the river of the same name.

Description of a Visit to the Fire or rather Furnace of Montezuma in Pecos, in the Year 1835.

Midway between Santa Fe, the Capital of New Mexico, and the town of San Miguel del Brado, or St. Michaels of the Ford, at the distance of perhaps twenty-five miles from each place, is situated among rugged Pine clad Mountains, the Pueblo, called Pecos. The tribe which inhabits this place is not yet civilized. They still retain their ancient idiom, as is the case with the other Pueblos, and speak very badly the Spanish idiom; the constant warfare they maintained with the various barbarous tribes, as the Camanche and Apache, who inhabit the plains and who will no imitate their mode of living in Pueblo, has much diminished the number of the Pecos tribe.

The greater part of the Pueblo presents but a mass of ruins, the Catholic Church is yet entire; in the middle of the PLAZA, one sees a square opening which by the assistance of a stair-case leads to a large subterranean apartment and very clean. A raised bank or mound of earth fills the centre of the circumference of the apartment and in the centre of this a furnace or brazer, guarded by an aged Indian and a boy of the tribe, one after another succeed in guarding the fire that it become not extinguished—it is with difficulty a stranger obtains entrance—notwithstanding I obtained leave to visit it in company with some friends, and as the Spanish language was familiar to me, I took the liberty of conversing with the old man, I asked him why they maintained the fire, and he made the reply, that it was with the hope of seeing the return of Montezuma—a peculiarity which distinguished the people of the Pueblo is the impossibility of inducing them to sell any of the few products of the little soil they cultivate before the sun rises or after its setting. In the year 1844, three families only lived in this place, these from thence retired to the Pueblo of Temes, whose inhabitants speak the same idiom, and in 1847, there is but one solitary relic of the ancient tribe. Some of the old inhabitants of Santa Fe pretend that every year these Indians sacrificed one of their own people to the memory of Montezuma.

There are several paintings of this same place very well executed by the pencil of Mr. Stanly, now in possesion of Doctor Nangle of this place.

EL DOCTOR MASURE.

Santa Fe, September 20th, 1847.

☞ The value of cotton, oats, rice, barley, rye, wheat and corn raised in the U. S. in the year 1846, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was $609,287,659 or more than six hundred and nine millions of dollars.

MURDER.—On Wednesday Jesus Leva was killed on the outskirts of the town and Lorenzo Tafolla has been arrested charged with his murder. The Court of Inquiry yesterday remanded him for further trial, where we leave the case for the present.

✓NAVIJO EXPEDITION.—When last heard from, Major Walker and his Battallion were entering the Navijo country and nothing of consequence had transpired. They were in the Zouni mountains.

Money is quite abundant. Advises from N. York represent money matters quite easy there. Within the last six months the receipts of specie from abroad have reached twenty-three million of dollars.

Our import trade is gradually falling off, in proportion to our export, leaving an increasing balance of specie in our favor. The astonishing increase of domestic manufactures, and the annually increasing demand abroad for the products of our soil, both tend to such a result.—Notwithstanding the operation of the ad valorem tariff, unusual progress has been made in domestic manufactures, more, it is believed, than for the three years previous. Meanwhile the revenue has not suffered, but has continued large, while the aggregate importations have shown a falling off. This is attributable to the fact, that under the existing tariff the number of articles entered for has been greatly reduced.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

CAPT. DE KORPONY.—This gallant officer exhibited his resolution a few days since by arresting, when no other could, an individual, who drew a pistol and snapped it at him, swearing he could not nor would not be arrested, but the Captain watching his movements seized upon him and felled him to the earth, holding him until the Guard secured him.

☞ Communications on subjects of public interest will be received, but it is requested that they be short

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☞ Our Agents will confer a favor by using a little activity in our behalf, and forward the names of all subscribers they procure as soon as possible to this office. They can also forward advertisements to the same.

P. S. All subscribers are requested to hand over their subscription monies.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The following companies left this week for the South: Capt. Mc Nair, Korponey and Jones. Capt. Mc Nair commanding. For Taos: Capts. Lofland, Smithson, Eckes and Salmon, Lt. Col. Boyakin, commanding.—For La Vegas: Capts. Clarkson and Geise; Capt. Clarkson, commanding.

☞ We have had no mail or news of any kind from any quarter since our last publication.

BUSINESS OF SANTA FE.—We called in the other day at Mr. Coons and also at Mr. Mc Knights and were glad to find them doing fine business. They deserve it both from their attention to customers, and the complete assortment of goods they have, at reasonable prices.

Our Office is new and it takes some time to arrange it and our Patrons must put up with some things which we will correct as soon as possible.

☞ We notice with pleasure that Capt. Korpony has been appointed Col. Newby's aid, and is now discharging the duties of that station.

Head Quarters, Ninth Military Department,

SANTA FE, SEPTEMBER 24, 1847.

ORDER No. 10

It appearing that, notwithstanding the repeated and strenuous efforts heretofore made to the contrary, a woful want of sobriety, good order and subordination yet prevails at this post, which greatly threatens, and if not immediately checked must eventually bring fatal disease and lasting disgrace upon the Army in New Mexico.—And it being deemed indispensably necessary, in order to prevent the one as a means of avoiding the other, that stronger restrictions should be imposed: Therefore, be it ordered:

I. That all persons are absolutely prohibited from selling, or in any other manner furnishing, to soldiers of the United States, at this post, intoxicating drinks of any description, without a special written permission from the Commander of a Regiment or Battalion, upon penalty of the severest punishment permitted, in such cases, by the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Armies of the United States.

II. That no person will be permitted, hereafter, to hold a Fandango, Ball or Dance of any kind whatever, without previously obtaining permission, and paying the sum of five dollars, to a Council of Administration called by the Commandant of the post. The amount thus collected to constitute a fund to be appropriated, under the supervision of the aforesaid Council to the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers. By order of

Col. E. W. B. NEWBY,
Commanding

WM. H. SNYDER, Adjutant.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 3.

Viernes, Septiembre 24, 1847.

Noticia.

Se reciven las Subscriciones a este periodico en los lugares y casas siguientes.

En Taos, Carlos Beaubien;
En Rio Arriba, Antonio M. Trujillo;
En el Bado Miguel Sena y Quintana;
En Santa Ana, Diego Aragon;
En Rio Abajo, Fransisco Sarracino.

Poder del buen humor usado Aprosito.

Uu vecino honrado de un pueblo pequetro inmediato a Parius, en una dispota que tubo con el *Mairs* (alcalde) del mismo, le dijo en un acceso de ira, el diablo te lleve; al fin no se arreglaron. Se presento demanda, y cuando llego el caso de que el abogado del acusado hiciese su defensa, al hacer mencion de la injuria que motivo los procedimientos se esplico en estos terminos, Senores, no me detendre en disculpar la falta de respeto de mi Cliente, puesto que es sabido de todo el mundo quel hablar de tu a cualquiera, es una senal de amistad, y que ademas se usa con agrado, en los detalles de un sentimiento *mas* tierno, pasare a la disoustion de la pretendida injuria. ¿Quien es el diablo, Senores? El diablo es el espiritu de las tinieblas, que despues de nuestra muerte, recibe en el infierno los de aquellos cuya vida ne ha sido bastante pura, ni bastante expiada, para castigarlos con los suplicios eternos a que se hecho acredores. Ahora bian mi Cliente parece haber deseado quel diablo cargue con el Sr. *Maire*; mas diro: ha expresado altamente este deseo; ¿pero cuando es la ocasion en que podia realizarse? despues de muerto. Pues ahona bien muerto no seria *Maire* porque la muerte es una incompatibilidad incontestable cos las funciones municipales, y no estando entonces por esta causa en el ejercicio de estas funciones, esta provado que mi defendido se halla libre del cargo que con arreglo al Codigo penal se le hace." Esta graciosa defensa fue aplaudida y tomada en consideracion por el Tribunal.

Leyes Antiguas sobre vagos y mal entretenidos.

La ley de los Ejipsios obligaba los Ciudadanos a matricularse ante los magistrados, manifestando la renta o egercicio de que vivian: y si mentian en esto, o aberiguaban que se mantenian con arte y medios ilicitos, eran castigados con el ultimo suplicio.

Regia esta misma ley en Atenas, para cuya observancia se nombraban ciertos celadores o custodes que inquirian el modo de vivir de cada uno: Si vivia prodigamente, y gastaba de suyo, permitianselo; si el gasto escedia a la renta, le amonestaban que se reformase; si no obedecia le multaban; y si no teniendo cosa propia sobre que Dios lloviese, y continuaba viviendo y comiendo pomposa y opiperamente, le entregaban por publico estafador en manos del oficial de la justicia.

El *Guerrero franco y valiente* es comunmente humano, dice Helvecio. Su franqueza y su valor lo hacen superior a todo miedo.

De todas las criaturas, dice Montague, si la mujer es la mas cruel, es porque en general es debil y cobarde. *La crueldad es siempre efecto del miedo, de la debilidad y de la cobardia.*

☞ La guerra hace mucho dano al comercio. Sin duda, la paz es mas ventajosa al comercio.

Episodio d[illegible]
Sacada de las Cartas Marruecas de Don José Cadalso, Carta III.

"La peninsula llamada Espana, solo esta contigua al continente de Europa por el lado de Francia de la que le separan los montes Pirineos. Es abundante en oro, plata, azogue, y fierro, piedras, aguas minerales, ganados de escelentes calidades, y pesca tan abundantes como deliciosas. Esta feliz situacion la hizo objeto de la codicia de los fenicios y otros pueblos. Los cartagineses, parte por dolo, y parte por fuerza se establecieron en ella; y los romanos quisieron completar su poder y gloria con la conquista de Espana; pero encontraron una resistencia, que parecio tan estrana como terrible a los soberbios duenos de lo restante del mundo. Numancia una sola ciudad, les costo catorce anos de sitio, la perdida de tres egercitos, y el desdoro de sus mas famosos Generales hasta que reducidos los numantinos a la precision de capitular o morir, por la total ruina de la patria, corto numero de vivos; y abundancia de cadaveres en las calles (sin contar los que habian servido de pasto a sus conciudadanos despues de concluidos todos sus viveres) incendiaron sus casas arrogaron a sus mugeres, ninos y ancianos, en las llamas, y salieron a morir en el campo raso con las armas en las manos. El grande Escipion fue testigo de la ruina de Numancia, pues no puede llamarse propiamente conquistador de la ciudad: siendo de notar que Luculo, encargado de levantar un egercito para aquella espedicion, no hallo en la juventud romana reclutas que llevar, hasta que el mismo Escipion se alisto para animarla. Si los romanos conocieron el valor de los espanoles como enemigos, tambien espeimentaron su virtud como aliados. Sagunto sufrio pca ellos un sitio igual al de Numancia contra los cartngineses; y desde entonces formaron los romanos de los espanoles el alto concepto que se ve en [illegible] historiadores y poetas. Pero la fortuna de Roma, superior al valor humano, la hizo senora de Espana, *como de lo restante del mundo*, menos algunos montes de Cantabria, cuya total conquista *no consta de la historia, de modo que no* pueda dudarse. Largas revoluciones inutiles de contarse en este parage trageron del norte enjambres de naciones feroces, codiciosas y guerreras, que se establecieron en Espana: pero con las delicias de este clima tan diferente del que habian dejado, calyeron en tal grado de afeminacion y logedad, que a su tiempo fueron esclavos de otros conquistadores venidos del medio dia. Huyeron los godos hasta los montes de una provincia, hoy llamada Asturias: y apenas tuvieron tiempo de desechar el susto, llorar la perdida de sus casas y ruina de su *reino, cuando salieron mandados* por Pelayo, uno de los mayores hombres que la naturaleza ha producido.

Desde aqui se abrio un teatro de guerras que duraron cerca de ocho siglos. Varios reinos se levantaron sobre la ruina de la Monarquia Goda Espanola, destruyendo el que querian edificar los moros en el mismo terreno, regado con mas sangre espanola, romona, cantaginesa, goda y mora de cuanto se puede ponderar con horror de la pluma que lo escriba, y de los ojos que lo vean escrito. Pero la poblacion de esta peninsula era tal, que despues de tan largas guerras y tan sangrientas, aun se contaban veinte millones de habitantes en ella. Incorporaronse tantas porvincias, y tan diferentes, en dos coronas, la de Castilla y la de Aragon; y ambas en el matrimonio de Don Fernando y Dona Isabel, Principes que seran inmortales entre cuantos sepan lo que es gobierno. la reforma de abusos, aumento de la agricultura y otras operaciones semejantes formaron esta Monarquia: ayudoles la naturaleza con un numero increible de vasallos insignes en letras y armas; y se pudieron haber lisongeado de dejar a sus sucesores un imperio mayor y mas duradero, que el de la Roma antigua (contando las Americas nuevamente descubiertas,) si hubieran logrado dejar su corona a un heredero varon. Negoles el [illegible] casa de Austria, la cual gasto [illegible] talentos y sangre de los Espanoles en cosas agenas de Espana por las continuas guerras, que asi en Alemania, como en Italia tuvo que sostener Carlos I. de Espana; hasta que cansado de sus mismas prosperidades o tal vez conociendo con prudencia las vicisitudes de las cosas humanas, no quiso esponerse a sus reveses, y dejo el trono a su hijo Don Felipe II.

Este Principe, acusado por la emulacion, de ambicioso y politico como su padre, pero menos afortunado, siguiendo los proyectos de Carlos, no pudo hallar los mismos sucesos aun a costa de egercitos, de armadas y de caudales. Murio dejando a su pueblo estenuado con las guerras, afeminado con el oro y plata de America, disminuido con la poblacion de un mundo nuevo, disgustado con tantas desgracias, y deseoso de descanso. Paso el cetro por las manos de tres Principes menos activos para manejar tan grande Monarquia, y en la muerte de Carlos II. no era Espana sino el esqueleto de un gigante.

☞ El valor del algodon, avena, arroz, cebada, *centeno*, trigo y maiz, cosechados en los Estados Unidos, el ano de 1846, segun el memorial del ministro de hacienda, fue de $609,287,659—mas de seis cientos nueve millones de pesos.

ESPANOL.

El Espanol es honrado
Es esforzado y valiente
Es moderado y prudente
Buen Marino y buen soldad.
Es obediente y callado
Es generoso y sufrido
Ingenioso y advertido
Y con tal disposicion
Por falta de aplicacion
Es un tesoro escondido.

Castilla la Vieja.

Es el costellano viejo
Hombre de buen corazon
Y de muy sana intencion
Para dar un buen consejo.
No es hombre de gran despejo
Es algo lerdo y mohino
Y el fruto mas peregrino
Que su Sencillez encierra
Como dicen en su tierra
El pan, pan; el vino, vino.

TIEMPOS DE AUDIENCIA DE LAS CORTES DE JUSTICIA.

LA CORTE SUPERIOR.

Joab Houghton, *Juez Presidente.*
Jose Antonio Otero *Conjuez* 1.°
Carlos Beaubien. *Conjuez* 3.°

DISTRITO DEL SUDIESTE.

En Valencia 1° *de Enero de Mayo y Setiembre,*

DISTRITO DEL CENTRO.

En Santa Fe, 3° *Lunes de Mayo y Septiembre.*

DISTRITO DEL NORTE.

En D. Ferrando 1.° *Lunes de Abril y Octubre.*

TRIBUNALES DE CIRCUITO.

El Circuito del Sudeste.

Condado de Valencia 3.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Valencia.

Condado de Bernalillo 4.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Bernalillo.

Jose Antonio Otero Juez

EL CIRCUITO DEL CENTRO

Condado de Santa-Ana 1.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre.

EN LOS ALGODONES.

Condado de Santa-Ana 3.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre.

EN SANTA FE.

Condado de San Miguel del Bado 3.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 1.° Lunes de Noviembre.

Joab Houghton, Juez

EL CIRCUITO DEL NORTE.

Condado del Rio-Arriba 1.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre

Condado de Taos 2.° Lunes de Febrero o Junio y 4.° Lunes de Octubre.

Los tiempos de audiencia de los tribunale de Circuito en los distritos del Centro y del Sudeste han sido variados por orden de los Jueces de los Circuitos respectivos.

A Saber;
Condado de Sant-ana, 3° Lunes de Noviembre,
Condado de Bernalillo, 2° Id Id

[illegible] que se pagaran [illegible] no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tres meses.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas, y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo; ocurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

BENJAMIN F. COONS,

TRATANTE POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO EN

Generos, Mercerias y Abarrotes,

No 4 y 5 Calle principal al lado sur de la Plaza en Santa Fe.

OFRECE para su reconocimiente y Venta el mayor y mas completo surtido de generos *corrientes y de fantasia* que se haya nunca presentado en esta plaza, consistiendo en.

20 Fardos de manta;
30 id. Lienzo;
10 id. Cordoncillo trigueno y blanco;
20 id. Mahon azul;
5 id. Cotíes;
3 id. Rayadillo;
15 id. Yndianas negras y azules;
20 id. id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas de colores;
4 id. Franelas encarnadas;
4 id id. amarillas y blancas;
30 pzas. Pano colorado;
25 id. id. negro y azul;
100 id. Casinetes negros y azules;
10 id. Casimires;
25 id. Cordoncillos de lana azules;
100 id. Genero de algodon para pantalones;
50 id. Terciopelo de algodon;
100 pares de Frezadas Americanas;
25 docs. Tapalos de seda, lana y algodon;
150 id. Medias de algodon surtidas;
10 id. id. de seda;
150 id. Panuelos de algodon;
100 pzas. id. de seda;
800 pares de Zapatos surtidos;
100 id. de Botas;
200 id. Zapatos de mujer;
25 docs. id. de nino;

Juntamente con un surtido completo de renglones apetecibles para esta plaza.

Tambien—Un gran surtido de Quincalla de toda descripcion.

Tambien—Abarrotes de todas clases: Aguadiente Frances y Americano; Whiskey de centren; Rum de Nueva Ynglaterra; Ginebra id.; Vinos de Madera y de Oporto; Cerezas en vino y en Aguadiente en cajas; Melado de Limon; Encurtidos; Pimienta en salsa; Pasas; Candy; Velas; Jabon, y toda variedad de renglones de esta clase. *Tambien*—

12 barriles de Whiskey Americano;
10 id. de Azucar;
5 id. id. en Pilones;
10 sacos de Cafe;

Polvora; Plomo; Tabaco y Puros; Cachuchas de pano y de piel.

Tambien—Un pequeno surtido de Drogas y Medicinas; Colores y Tintes; *todo de venta a precios reducidos al contado.* [Setiembre 17.

JULIAN S. McKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, *Licores*, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos. [Setiembre 10.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra. de HABILES' ofrece sus servicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parian, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los mas golozos paladares.

Para Vender,

UN CARRO fuerte y bien acabado de estilo Yanke con sus Guarniciones. Tambien veinte y nueve yuntas de Bueyes de travajo bien domados y en buenas carnes—por

Setiembre 17. W. S. McKNIGHT.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.

MADAME GABRIEL DE HABILES' offre ser services aux habitans de Santa Fe, dans l'etablissement quelle vient d'ouvrir dans la rue principal, 2me. ilet du marche en descendant. On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise d'un gout exquis aux palais les plus friands.

HOVEY Y DAVIES, PUBLICADORES.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Delicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 1.

Viernes, Septiembre 24, 1847.

Times of holding Court.

SUPERIOR COURT.

J. Houghton, *Presiding Judge*,
Josea Antonio Otero, 1st *Associate Judge*,
Charles Beaubien 2nd *Associate Judge*,
South Eastern District.

At Valencia, first mondays of March and September.

Central District.

At Santa Fe, third mondays of March and September.

Northern District.

At Don Fernando, first of April and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

South Eastern Circuit.

Valencia County third Mondays of Feb. June and October at the town of Valencia.

Bernalillo County, fourth Mondays of February, June and October, at the town of Bernalillo; JOSE ANTONIO OTERO, Judge.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT.

Santa Anna County, first Mondays of February and June, and third Monday of October.

Santa Fe County, second Mondays of February and June and third Monday of October, at Santa Fe.

San Miguel del Bado County, third Mondays of February and June and first Monday of November at San Miguel. J. HOUGHTON, Judge.

Northern Circuit.

Rio Arriva County, first Mondays of February and June and third Monday of October. Plaza de los Sucenos.

Taos county, 2nd Monday of February and June and fourth Monday of October. CHARLES BEAUBIEN, Judge.

N. B.—The time for holding the CIRCUIT COURTS have been changed in the central and south eastern districts, by order of the Judges of the respective circuits, as follows:—County of Santa Anna, third Monday of November; county of Benalillo, second Monday of November.

THE SLANG GRAPHIC.—A correspondant of the New Orleans Delta, writes from Saltillo as follows.

It is amusing to here the various tales of the late battles here. Groups may be seen gathered some "individual" who retails, with astonishing fluency and gesticulation, what he saw and did in the memorable action. We passed a crowd where a fellow of this catalogue, with a felt-hat which had seen its best days, a couple of pistols, (peculiarly ferocious-looking weapons,) two pairs of breeches "roled into one," and a small smile of a shirt, was giving the audience his ideas, somthing after the following:

"Well, sirs, where over the copper was richest and heaviest, there you'd see old Tay. It made me think of old Gallup's lard house—the bombs flew, and fell, and hissed, and fired, like as if they was 'rendering' out the sky, and making candles by wholesale. It is about what I think h——would be on 'lection day for President. Them there mountains, that looks so still now, was all on the wave with men and greasers up to the top, and the bay'nets made 'em shine as if old Billy up there"—the speaker looked up with a comic sort of reverence—"had been raising half eagle on 'em. D—me, if it wasn't one of them days. Old Tay, was one of 'em, too. He was one of God's own b'noys—he was. They could not kill him. He was out all the time, and fit away without any grub, and when he come in, he said he was hungry enough to eat a jackass and snap at the rider. Aint of you got any of the ardent.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Undersigned has opened a shop a few doors above the MISSOURI HOTEL, where he is prepared to repair Clocks and Watches in the best manner.

☞ Jewellry, Watch keys, Glasses, &c., for sale.

N.B.—References given if required.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, September 24, 1847.

Wanted.

ONE DOZEN Chickens or more, and one or two cocks. Apply at the General Hospital,

ELI WEBB, Steward.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

Extra copies of this Paper for sale at this Office—Price 25 Cents.

Se Necesitan.

ONA DOCENA o mas de Gallinas y uno o dos Gallos preguntar en el Hospitel General.

ELI WEBB Despensero.

Noticia.

Se reciven las Subscriciones a esto periodico en los lugares y casas siguientes.

En Taos, Carlos Beaubien;
En Rio Arriba, Antonio M. Trujillo;
En el Bado Miguel Sena y Quintana;
En Santa Ana, Diego Aragon;
En Rio Abajo, Francisco Sarracino.

El gobierno de Santa Fe.

Suponemos que entre los primeros actos del nuevo Congreso, sera el de una investigacion sobre la presente irregelar condicion del Gobierno y del pueblo de nuevo Mejico. Ciertamente nunca cesistio una estado de cosas mas extraordinario quel que hay en el.

"Repetimos otra vos la expresion de "nuestra esperanza, de que se hara en los "principios de la proasima sesion del Con"greso una investigacion sobre la con"dicion actual del gobierno de Santa Fe. "Sobre el poder que se haya dado para "establecerbo. Su propiedad y legalidad "bajo de la constitucion de los Estados "Unidos. Y sobre el estenso de protec"cion que se da al pueblo del Territorio "conquistado."—*Republicano de S. Louis.*

Hay mucha verdad en lo de arriba y el Congreso debiera obrar de una vez. La poblacion de N. Mejico debiera tener una Gobierno de alguna clase que pudiera ver, palpar y entender, sea Militar o Civil Si el Militar es la Sola autoridad, debieran saberlo, si tienon un Gobierno Territorial cuyos actos deban ser obedecidos y respetados, hagasceles saber. Segun esta ahora organizado con dudosa y negada autoridad de los tribunales civiles, con sus oficiales mismos inciertos de hasta donde se extiende su jurisdicion y con el espirito publico conservado en perplejidad por las pretensiones contrarias de los tribunales Civiles y Militares, ellos estan seguramenta en una situacion que pide altumente una pronta y completa legislacion. Estamos demasiado lejos de los Estados unidos para que las cortes del Missouri actuen, o para que los asuntos de casi diaria ocurrencia sean sometidos al Gobierno de Washington; ni tampoco se puede esperar que la numorosa poblacion de N. Mejico que ni entiende ni tiene los medios de aprender nuestras leyes puedan someterse con buena Voluntad a un mero nominal Gobierno Territorial sin facultades para hacer el bien ni el mal. Se les impone que respeten todos sus actos como legitimos y que les den su auxitio; mas si esta legal y propiamente organizado, que tenga la facultad de hacer tales autos como propiamente le corresponden y que haga sus actos de deber y obligatorios. Si por lo contrario no lo son, que sea abolido y quel pueblo mire solomente al Militar para la proteccion y para el remedio de injurias, y que la occupacion del pays sea puramente Militar. Si hemos de tener jueces y cortes superiores, que tengan facultades como tales y llevense a ejecucion sus decretos y que esto sea Sabido. Si nuestro gobierno intenta guardar el pays como se dice, bajo todas circumstancias, que sea hecho una parte de la Union por la legislacion inmediamente con todos los beneficios que dimanan de la agregacion.—Cuel pueblo tenga los beneficios que corresponden a buenos cindadanos; y sobre todo que las promesas hechas en nombre de los Estador Unidos sean riligiosamento cumplidas. Se les ha prometido todos los beneficios de la agregacion y dela proteccion, y todavia no han gozado de ni una ni otra cosa suficientemente para experimentar la mas minima. No se les considera como Cuidadanos, ni son tampoco tratados como enemigos. Tienen Tribunales, pero estos obran segun el dictado de las autoridades Militares. Tienen los Empeados de un Gobierno Civil, pero no se puede decirar de donde deriven su autoridad para obrar, ni hasta cuando debera continuar. No pueden levantar tropas para la proteccion contra los Gentiles y veen sin embargo arrear sus ganados al antojo de los barbaros. Siendo esto el estadto de las cosas, el Congreso debiera seguramente obrar pronto, y repudiar lo que se ha hecho o confirmarlo con plena y amplia autoridad y formar un gobierno efectivo de alguna clase. Las dificultades deben aumentar segun ahora esta¿ Seran las escrituras dimanadas del presente estado de cosas Valederas? Recibiran los Empleados los salarios con que han sido dotados? Deberan ser Juzgadas las causas criminales en los Estados Unidos o por estas cortes? Seran reconocidos y obligatorios los actos de los miembros electos de la lejislatura? Se elevan aqui mil questiones mas igualmente complicadas y dificiles de contestar, y diariamente se acomulan mas cuya solucion depende de la pronta accion del Congreso.

Narracion

de la lumbre o mas bien del brasero de Moctezuma, hecho en Pecos en el ano de 1835.

Entre Santa Fe Capital del Nuevo Mejico y San Miguel del Bado, a veinte y cinco millas mas o menos de cada plaza, existe un Pueblo que se llama Pecos; la Nacion que habita este lugar no esta todavia civilizada, conserva siempre su idioma indio, como sucede con otros pueblos: habla muy mal el espanol, pero ha disminuido mucho por las guerras continuas que sostuvo contra varias naciones barbaras, como los Comanches, y apeches que viven todavia en los llanos sin querer imitarlo poniendose tambien en pueblos.

La mayor parte del Pueblo no presenta mas que ruinas; la Iglecia Catolica esta todavia Integra: en el medio de la plaza, se ve una avertura cuadrada que conduce con ayuda de una escalera a un cuarto suterranco bastante grande y muy limpio: un banco de tierra esta al rededor del cuarto y un brasero en el medio, entretenido por un indio viejo y un muchacho: unos despues de otros deven cuidarlo para que no se apague: se admiten con mucha dificultad a los estrangeros, no obstante eso obtuve licencia de visitar este lugar con varios amigos mios, y como el idioma espanol me era familiar me tome la libertas de platicar con el viejo: le pregunte por que motivo existia aquel brasero, y me respondio que era con la esperanza de ver bolver a Moetezuma.

Otra particularidad que recono en este mismo Pueblo, es la imposibilidad de decidirle a vender algunos productos de la poca tierra que siembran antes que se levante el sol y despues que se ponga.

En el ano de 1844, tres familias vivian en este Pueblo las cuales se retiraron a jemes en dondo los indios hablan el mismo idioma, y hoy 1847 una sola vive.

Unos ancianos de aqui pretenden que cada ano se sacreficaba uno de estos indios en memoria de Moctezuma.

Se han visto aqui en 1846 varias pinturas de esta misma plaza perfectamente bien hechas; salides del pincel del senor stanley y a hora en poder de Don Jose Nangle de este ciudad.

EL DOCTOR MEASURE.

TRATO EN SANTA FE.—Entramos el otro dia en la tienda del SR. COONS y tambien en la del SR. MCKNIGHT y nos alegramos de ver que estavan haciendo buenos negocios. Ambos senores lo merecen por su urbanisdad hacia sus parroquianos y lo completo y barato de sus surtidos.

MUERTE.—El Miercolo Jesus Leyva fue muerto en los egidos de este ciudad y Lorenzo Tafiolla has sido arrestado acousado de su muerta. Ayer la corte envistigadora lo puso en custodia para seguirle la causa y en esto dejamos el caso por ahora.

Movimiento de Tropas.

Las siguentes Companias salieron esta semana para el sur. Las deos Capnes McNair, DeKirponey y Jones—al mando del Capn. McNair.

Para Taos, las deos Capnes Loflands, Smithson, Eoakes y Salmon—al mando del Teniente Coronel Boyakin.

Para las Vegas, las deos Capitanes Clerksons y Geiss al mando del Capitan Clerksons.

Directorio.

Daremos el lugar de residencia de los *Empleos siguientes* para el beneficio de los que tengan negocios con ellos.

Donaciano Vigil, Gobernador, Palacio.
Joab Houghton, Juez Presidente id
Hugh N. Smith, Abogado General id
L. F. Thruston, Prefecto id
E. J. Vaughn, Alguazil Primero id
Eugenio Leitensdorfer, Intendente de Cuentas publicas en la Casa de E. Leitensdorfer y Ca.
Carlos Blumner, Tesorero del Territorio, cerca de la Esquina Sudoeste de la Plaza.
H. Maiden, Alcalde, Casa Consistorial.
Francisco Ortiz, id calla Principal en su Casa viviendo.
Capitan McKissack, Qurtel Maestre Esquina Norte-este de la Plaza.
Capitan Garrison, El Comisario, Id Casa en la Colle que va al Fuerte.
Capitan Jones, Mariscal Militar de la Ciudad en su alojamiento
Maj. Spaulding, Pagador, En su Casa.
id Bowdine id id
Santiago Giddings, Escribano de la Corte Superior, En su Casa viviendo.

Una Opinion.

"Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

El republicano semanario de Santa Fe murio antes de nacer.

Aviso al Publico.

La escarlatina reina en esta villa, la hidrofobia en el rio abajo—cuidada con los perros en ese lugar porque muchos estan enfermos.

EL DOCTOR MASURE.

Relacion que Manifiesta los individuos que han salido electos para la procsima Legislatura paros tres Districtos y siete Condados de que se compone este Territorio.

PARA EL CONSEJO LEGISLATIVO.

Por el Distrito del Centro.

Jose Francisco Baca y Terrus; Jose Andres Sandoval; Juan Tullis.

Por el Distrito del Norte.

Nicolas Lucero; Pascual Martin.

Por el Distrito del Sud este.

Antonio Sandoval; Juan Otero y Chavez.

PARA LA CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES.

Condado de Santa Fe.

Manuel Alvarez; Guillermo Z. Angney; Antonio Maria Ortiz.

Condado de Santa Anna.

Francisco Tomas Baco; Jesus Sandoval.

Condado del Bado.

Miguel Sanchez; Antonio Saens; Levi L. Keithly.

Condado de Rio Arriba:

Jose Romon Vigil; Jose Antonio Monzarares; Mariano Lucero.

Condado de Taos:

Jose Martin; George Gold; Antonio Jose Ortiz.

Condado de Bernalillo.

Juan Perea; Rafael Armijo y Mestas.

Condado de Valencia.

Guillermo Skinner; Juan Cruz Baca; Juan Cristoval Chavez; Rafael Luna; Juan Sanchez y Carrillo.

Segun los Retornos llegados a esta oficina de mi cargo, los individuos Comprendidos en la antecednete lista, son los mismos que tienen Majoria de Votos. Lo que certifico;

DONACIANO VIGIL.

Recompostura de Relojes.

EL ABAJO firmado ha abierto una oficina a la pocas puertas [illegible] de la FONDA DEL MISSURI en Santa Fe [illegible] esta preparado para la compostura de [illegible] y de [illegible] del mejor modo.

☞ [illegible] Juyeria, Llaves y critales de Relojes.

N. B.—[illegible] referencias si fueren pedidas.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, Septiembre 24, 1847.